The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,413.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 21st December at noon.

Dec.		Dec.
Leave Bombay 21	Leave Galle 29
„ Rutnagherry 22	„ Negapatam 31
„ Vingorla 22	Jan.
„ Carwar 23	„ Pondicherry 1
„ Mangalore 24	„ Madras 3
„ Cannanore 25	„ Coconada 5
„ Calicut 25	„ Vizagapatam 6
„ Beypore 25	„ Bimlipatam 6
„ Cochin 26	„ Gopalpore 7
„ Tuticorin 27	„ False Point 8
„ Colombo 28	Arrive Calcutta 9

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

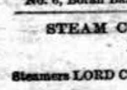
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship COMORIN, 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander J. Browne, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.



STEAMER GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched on SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 10 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at VERAVUL, MANGROLE, POREBUNDER, and DWARKA.

For Freight and Passage apply to
NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.
No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 15th December 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

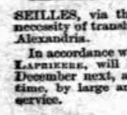
ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to
NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.
No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 13th December, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.
(via SUEZ CANAL.)



LA COMPAGNIE MARC FRAISSINET PERE et FILS of Marseilles beg to announce, that they are about to establish a DIRECT STEAM SERVICE between BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

In accordance with the above the steam ship ASIE, Captain Laprierre, will be despatched from Bombay about the 24th December next, and will be followed, at intervals of five weeks time, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

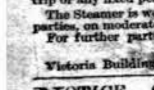
PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of Wines, and all transit fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to
KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, 9th November, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

To sail early in January 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)



MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.
Bombay, 29th November 1869.

EXCURSION by STEAMER DURING THIS SEASON.—The undersigned are prepared to LET their STEAM BOAT on HIRE, for the conveyance of Picnic Parties to Elephanta or any other places, either by a single trip or any fixed period as may be arranged.

The Steamer is well adapted for the accommodation of large parties, on moderate terms.

For further particulars apply to
M. B. COHEN & Co.
Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo (mark H. Z. & S. N. Hajee Zenal Abadeen Shirazee) per Ship RAPIDE, from Bangkok, are informed that the above CARGO is ready for delivery, and if the boats are not at once sent alongside the ship to take immediate delivery the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Peterson will not be responsible for risk of fire, &c., when landed on shore.
NANABHOY & SORABJEE,
Agents Ship Rapide.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per "WINDSOR CASTLE," Douglas Commander, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Douglas will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Douglas.
Bombay, 9th December, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship SALISBURY, from London, are requested to send off Boats alongside at once to take delivery of the Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain True, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain True will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN Co. (Limited),
Agents for Captain True, ship Salisbury.
Bombay, 23rd November 1869.

THE JERUSALEM NEWS ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street, Rampart Row. Ices and Light Refreshments may be had on the Premises.

FORT LIVERY STABLES, Nesbit Lane, Fort, near the Imperial Hotel.

Good and decent CONVEYANCES, consisting of Broughams, Sociables, Phaetons, and Palanquin Shigrams, can be HAD on HIRE on moderate terms, at any hour of the day or night in a few minutes' notice, with either single horses or pairs.

Stabling also can be had on hire by the month.

Also Horses and Carriages bought and sold.

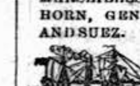
THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock Kid or Satinette, 8s. 6d. A single pair free to India by sample post, on receipt of paper pattern of sole, and remittance of price with one shilling additional. Catalogues post free. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on 22nd December.
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
½ „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
½ „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.
Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEASON 1869-70.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
By Appointment
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN,
SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I., and
The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.,

INVITE inspection to their spacious Warehouse, which has received extensive additions in all Departments, such as will enable them to meet the requirements of all.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12 8 to 24 0
Balbriggan embroidered Silk	25 0 to 28 0
Striped and Fancy Cotton	14 0 to 25 0
Lisle Thread, plain and striped	21 0 to 25 0
Fine Merino, plain Colours	15 0 to 18 0
Extra Superfine, plain and striped	18 0 to 24 0
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikarees, per pair	6 0
Badham's Celebrated India Gauze Vests, each	5 8 to 6 8
Pure Merino Vests	3 8 to 4 8
Pure Grey ditto	5 8 to 6 8
India Gauze Pants, per pair	9 0
Pure Merino ditto	6 0
Pure Grey ditto	7 8
Striped Cotton Bathing Drawers, per pair	2 8
Knitted Wool Cardigan Jackets, with long Sleeves, each	10 8

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Long Cloth Shirts, per dozen	45 0
Long Cloth, Linen Cuffs and Fronts, do.	65 0
Dress, plain plaited, each	7 0
Dress, embroidered, each	10 0 to 30 0
French Printed, all patterns	60 0 to 70 0
Spun Silk, all colours, each	12 8
Wove and Printed Flannels, each	10 0
Silk and Wool, each	10 8
Wove Flax, a new material, cool and absorbing, shrinkless, each	8 8

The price quoted for Flannels are of the best quality only, all thoroughly shrunk.

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
The Grand Duke, each	2 8 to 3 0
The Rotton Row	3 0
Gentleman's Scarf	3 0
The Bond Street	3 0
The O. K. Thing	3 0
Scarf of the Period	3 0
The Windsor	2 8 to 4 0
The new shape White Dress Tie, per doz.	6 0 to 8 0
Rich embroidered Cambric, per dozen	12 0
Black and Coloured Ties	1 0 to 1 12

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Overland Trunks	20 0 to 30 0
Ladies' do. fitted with Tray, &c.	45 0 to 50 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus, fitted with Patent Locks	55 0 to 73 0
Do. for Railway, 9 inches high	21 0 to 35 0
Courier Bags	5 0 to 16 0
Clothes Bags	5 8 to 6 8
Witney Rugs, 6 feet long	12 8 to 18 8
Scarlet Blankets, each	12 8
English Overland Chairs ......Rs. 10,	12 8 to 15 0
Rug Straps	2 0
Cholera Belts	3 8 to 5 0
Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits	20 0
Spun Silk do.	25 0

Highly recommended for the use of Travellers.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Dress Hats, best quality	14 0
Drab Shells	10 0 to 12 0
Opera	12
High Jerome, Cantab, Isis, Marlboro', Worthing, Blenheim } Black and Drab	7 8
Richmond Straw under	8 8
Elwood's Shooting, Hunting, and Riding Helmets	10 0 to 16 0
High Crown with Felt Turban	18 0
Canvas for Boating or Cricket	7 8
The New White Regulation for Civil or Military Wear	18 0 to 21

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

Rs. a Rs. a.
The Don (the latest production), Pall Mall, Belgium, Shakspeare, Regent, Indian, West End } Three-fold, all Linen. Rs. 7 p. doz.
The above with Ties attached ......Rs. 7 8

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT

New Bordered and Scotch Angolas. } For Trousers.
Riding Cords, and Whip Cords }
White and Fancy Vestings
Fancy Coatings
Irish Frieze
Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress Suits
Blue Venetian for Morning and Walking.

A Large Ready-made Stock for the convenience of Travellers passing through Bombay, suitable for a Land or Sea journey for any climate.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
INDIAN HOSIERS
AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

TO LET, TWO ROOMS on the Second Floor of BLOCK No. 2, Elphinstone Circle, facing the Custom House, suitable for Offices. For further particulars apply to
REMINGTON & Co.
Bombay, 14th December 1869.

TO BE LET, from 1st February 1870, SPACIOUS and AIRY GROUND FLOOR ROOMS, having entrances from Forbes Street and from Rampart Row, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Soundy & Co.—Apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co.
15th December 1869.

CHINA TEAS,
JUST LANDED.
HOWQUA'S MIXTURE, ORANGE PEKOE, HYSON,
in 1 lb. packets, Cash, Rs. 2-8; Credit, Rs. 3-0.
LAPSENG SOUCHONG,
in 7 lb. boxes, Cash, Rs. 17; Credit, Rs. 20,

These NEW SEASON'S TEAS fully sustain the reputation acquired by former supplies, from the same source, furnished by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE NEW SEASON'S
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,
In pretty fancy boxes at

Cash	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 12	Rs. 2 10
Credit	1 4	2 0	3 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE COMPENDIUM OF GAMES;

An unfailing resource for amusement to travellers and outstation residents; contains, Backgammon, Bezique with Pocket guide and markers complete, Chess, Counters, Gribbage Board and Pegs, Dice and Boxes, Dominoes, Draughts, 2 Packs of Cards, Pocket Laws of Whist, Race and Steeple Chase Games, and Pair of Whist markers.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In Stout Cloth Covered locked case	50 0	56 0
In Solid Mahogany locked case	58 0	65 0

OBSERVE! THUS COMPLETE SOLD ONLY BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. G. DUARTE is desirous of MORTGAGING to Mr. M. DeSOUZA his PREMISES at Girgaum Back Road, assessed under Collector of Pension and Tax No. 334 and Assessment No. 120. If any person or persons have any claim or demand upon the same premises may bring the same to the notice of Mr. M. DeSOUZA, at his house, near Grand Portuguese Church of N. S. de Esperança.
Bombay, 15th December 1869.

THE ADVERTISERS desire ANOTHER to JOIN THEM in their BUNGALOW, which is pleasantly situated, with a fine sea view. Average monthly expenses under Rs. 120. Conveyance to and from the Fort if required. Apply to No. 78, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, from persons willing to SUPPLY SHIP TONNAGE for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta of about eighty tons of Amandevi Coir, be the same more or less, which is ready for shipment.

2. The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four candies, or two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds, and the time when the vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3. The Coir will be placed on board in bundles, which must be preserved entire and delivered at Calcutta in like good order and condition according to weight.

4. The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bill of Lading or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the Acting Collector of South Canara may require of him.

5. The Freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir, in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent Office, Bombay, 15th December 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOHN BAPTIST RIBEIRO, the legal heir and representative of the late Anna Ribeiro and Roza Maria Ribeiro, has agreed with C. D. NUNES to SELL to him all that piece or parcel of OART, together with the dwelling-house and other buildings, covered with tiles, and cadjans attached thereto, situate at Lower Mahim, in Kher, in the Mahim District, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed under No. 776, and registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue or Pension Tax under Nos. 134 and 488, containing by admeasurement 3,054 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—On the east by the oart called Jogesary, belonging to Narrayen Ballajee, on the west by the oart of Pascoal de Silva, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the public road, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. Joze Antonio Ribeiro, and now in the occupation of the said John Baptist Ribeiro. All persons having any claim thereto, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, or otherwise, are required to make the same known, in writing, to me, either at my place of abode in the House No. 684, at Lower Mahim, outside the Fort, or in the High Court, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any claim.—Dated this 13th day of December 1869.
C. D. NUNES.

THACKER, VINNING, & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

The instruments imported by Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. are by the best makers, and may be relied on.

A large variety of the following are always on hand in the most approved patterns:—

Theodolites.	Pocket Rules.
Dumpy Levels.	Parallel Rules.
Draining Levels.	Measuring Tapes.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.
Clinometers.	T Squares.
Levelling Staffs.	Set Squares.
Prismatic Compasses.	Straight-edges.
Pocket Sextants.	French Curves.
Optical Squares.	Railway Curves.
Mathematical Drawing Instruments, in cases.	Mapping & Lithographic Pens. Colours and Brushes.
Spare ditto, of all kinds.	Palettes and Saucers.
Pentagraphs.	Stencil Plates.
Pillar Compasses	Levelling and Field Books.
Napier Compasses.	Drawing Papers.
Proportional Compasses.	Tracing Papers and Cloth.
Architects' Scales.	Drawing Paper,
Plotting Scales.	Ditto Mounted.
Marquois Scales.	Section Paper, &c.
Protractors.	

LISTS AND FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DESPATCH BOXES AND WRITING CASES:—

Allen's 15-inch Registered Travelling Desk or Despatch Box, of Russia leather, lined throughout with morocco, completely furnished with stationary, writing apparatus, porcelain tablets, &c. &c., and fitted with two keyed Bramah lock; with leather travelling case and strap complete ......Rs. 130 0
Ditto ditto 14-inch, of Turkey morocco, suitable for ladies use 100 0
De la Rue's Ne Plus Ultra Desk, morocco, with double flaps, velvet slope, and good lock; size 12 by 10, by 2½ deep 15 0
Ditto ditto 14 by 12, by 3 deep 18 0
Tourist's Writing Compendium, of French morocco, containing paper, envelopes, loose blotting-book, spring top, ink, pen, and wafer boxes, &c., with registered spring lock—
9½ by 6½, by 2½ deep 20 0
11½ by 9, by 2½ deep 35 0

THE "A. B. C." DESPATCH BOX, consists of a lock-up case containing a moveable tray having a series of twenty-six compartments alphabetically arranged, which adjust themselves according to the number of documents which they are required to hold, thus affording a ready means of reference, which will prove invaluable where Correspondence has to stand over for a certain time.

10 inch,	Mock Leather	Rs. 10	Oak	Rs. 21
12 inch	do.	13-8	„	25
14 inch	do.	15	„	30

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co

LADIES' WRITING DESKS, of new and elegant designs, in Russia and Morocco Leathers, lined with velvet, and richly ornamented with Ormolu. From Rs. 75 to Rs. 120.

The above are well suited for presentation.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LADIES' TOILET, WORK, and WRITING BAGS—
Elegantly and completely furnished ......Rs. 85
Larger sizes with extra fitting to 150
With Sterling Silver mountings, from 200

As BIRTH-DAY or WEDDING PRESENTS the above are most suitable, being both useful and elegant.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

IMPROVED WATCH-SIZED POCKET ANEROID BAROMETER by Negretti and Zambra. This beautiful little instrument will correctly indicate altitudes up to 20,000 feet, which, being engraved upon the dial plate, may be read off at once without any complicated calculations. It is compensated, and may be relied upon in any climate.
Price in German Silver case ......Rs. 100
Price in Electro-plated ornamental case 115
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

HAND MAGNIFYERS for the examination of Photographs, and Minute Works of Art, &c, in German-silver frame, with ebony handle.
2 Inch ......Rs. 2 8   3 Inch ......Rs. 5
2½ Inch ...... 3 8   4 Inch 7
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

New and Other Books received by S. S. "Nubia."

Doyle's Fairy Land—coloured illustrations	Rs. 20 0
Broom and Hadley's Commentaries on the Laws of England, 4 vols.	40 0
Russell's Tour of Prince and Princess of Wales in the East.	13 4
The Pilgrim and the Shrine	4 12
Lillywhite's Cricketer's Guide	0 10
George Cruickshank's Table Book—100 plates	10 0
——— Omnibus Book—100 plates	6 12
Stoney on Strains or Girders, Vol. 2	13 4
Coffin's Our New Way round the World	7 8
New Cavalry Regulations	2 0
Unwin on Iron Bridges, &c.	5 12
Kennedy's Hospitalism	3 4
Blackburn's Normandy Picturesque	10 0
Accessible Field Sports, by Ubique	5 12
Christian Year, Pocket Edition, Morocco, illustrated by Photographs	9 8
Tomkin's and Lemon's Commentaries of Gains on Roman Law	17 0
Prescott's Strong Drink and Tobacco	4 12
Odling's Outlines of Chemistry	4 12
Gaulburn on the Pursuit of Holiness	3 4
Box on Hydraulics	2 8
Ball Room Guide	0 8
William's Law of Executors and Administrators	47 0
Sale's Koran	4 12
Lane's Arabian Nights, 3 vols.	20 0
Wheeler's History of India, Vol. 1	11 4
Ditto Vol. 2	13 4
Archbald's Criminal Pleading and Evidence	20 0
Eliza Cook's Poetical Works	1 0
Spenser's ditto	2 4
Charles Reade's Hard Cash	3 4
——— Never too late to Mend	3 4
——— Love me little, Love me long	2 8
——— Peg Woffington	2 4
Ogilvie's Student's English Dictionary	6 0
Eucharistica, by the Bishop of Oxford	0 10
Cavalry Sword and Carbine Exercise	0 10
Smith's Legal Forms in common use	2 4
Davidson's Railways of India	10 0
The Child's Picture Book of Wild Animals	3 12
Routledge's Coloured Scrap Book for Children	4 12
Keith-Johnston's Handy Royal Atlas	32 12
Children's Nursery Picture Book	3 4
Griset's Grotesque, cloth, gilt	3 12
Norie's Navigation	10 0
Boy's Favourite Holiday Book	3 12
Every Boy's own Book	5 8
Atchley's Engineers and Contractors' Estimate and Price Book	13 4
Warren's Ten Thousand a Year. 2 vols.	5 12
Great Battles of the British Army	3 4
Lessing's Works complete, in German	4 0
Nelly Brooke, by Florence Marryatt	1 4
Murray's Knapsack Guide to Italy	3 4
Adam's Tales upon Texts	3 12
DeQuincey's Confessions of an Opium Eater	3 4
Carpenter's Manual of Physiology	7 12
Baillie's Mahomedan Law, pt. 2, Shia	10 0
Smith's Manual of Equity	7 12

NEW SONGS.

Ringing the Flower Bells, by Mollay	2 0
Little Flower ditto	2 0
Clochette ditto	2 0
Across the Sea, by Virginia Gabriel	2 0
'Tis wrong to Kiss and Tell, by Boscovitz	1 8
Thy Voice is Near, by Wrighton	1 8
Skipper and his Boy, by V. Gabriel	2 0
Whatever is, is best, by V. Gabriel	2 0
My Own True Love, by Mollay	2 0
Birds in the Night, by Sullivan	2 0
Eveleen, by V. Gabriel	2 0
Two Lives, by V. Gabriel	2 0
Parted, by V. Gabriel	2 0
Somebody's Darling, by V. Gabriel	2 0
Bye and Bye, by V. Gabriel	2 0
Give, by Sullivan	1 8
The Rose looking in at the Window, by a Lady	1 4
Why was I Looking Out?—Claribel—Blumenthal	2 0
We Two, by V. Gabriel	2 0
Faith, by V. Gabriel	2 0
Far Away, by Miss M. Lindsay	1 8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S JOURNAL.—A set of the JOURNAL of the ASIATIC SOCIETY of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND in twenty Volumes—newly half bound in calf, is now offered for Rs. 150.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that GERJEEBAI, widow of Junardhun Balcrustnajee, and ANUNDRAO VENAYEK, the grandson of the said Gerjeebai, of Bombay, Hindoos, have CONTRACTED to SELL to VYAS MOWJEE JAIRAM and HURKISSONDASS PRANVULLUBDASS, also of Bombay, Hindoos, all that piece or parcel of Pension Tax GROUND or LAND (forming a portion of the land assessed by the Collector of Bombay, under General No. 101) together with the range of buildings, or chawls, standing thereon, situate on the Bhooleshwur Road, outside the Fort, in the city of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 9 and 10, and bounded as follows, *i. e.* on the east by the passage leading to the oart of Hurgovun Girdhur Dessai, on the west by the property of the said Gerjeebai, widow, and Anundrao Venayek, on the north by the oart of Hurgovun Girdhur Dessai, and on the south by the property of the said Gerjeebai, widow, and Anundrao Venayek.

All persons having any claim to the aforesaid property, by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me, in writing, at my office, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.—Bombay, dated this 15th day of December 1869.
KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Attorney for the Purchaser.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!—NUSSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS beg most respectfully to inform the PUBLIC and their FRIENDS, that they have received a fresh Batch of superior and High Caste ARAB HORSES, from Uneeza, belonging to the well known dealer, Abdool Auziee bin Budder, who imported the undermentioned celebrated Race Horses, viz., Sharook, Tarlan, Lachin, Jungeeshaw, Hajee and Khoosroo, the last mentioned Horse was the great Winner at Poona and Bombay Meeting of 1866.
NUSSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS.
13th December 1869.

JUST LANDED, ex ship MALABAR.—FOR SALE, an excellent English built, light, circular sliding, glass fronted Miniature BROUGHAM, with Morocco leather lining, lamps, pole, bar, and shafts, complete.

ALSO.

A first rate Mahogany full sized Slate BILLIARD TABLE, with lamp, and all its necessaries, complete, by Thurston.

A SEWING MACHINE, in good working order, by Linger.

Handsome Brass four post BEDSTEADS.

To be seen at NANSEE PARPIA'S.
No. 9, Parell Road, Byculla, Bombay.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, COFFEE and GARBLING WORKS on the Malabar Coast.—That well known property called the PULLY COON COFFEE WORKS, lately occupied by Messrs Day and Algar, situate at Pully Coon, near Tellicherry, and consisting of dwelling-house, stores, plants, &c., 50,000 square feet of chunamed Barbicue or Drying Ground, and about 10 acres of land planted with Cocoanut, Teak, and other valuable trees, with every accommodation for the cleaning, garbling, and curing of Coffee. For further particulars apply to Mr. W. S. MAYHEW, on the Premises, at Tellicherry, or to
FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,
Malabar Company (Limited), Bombay.

NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE of a VARIETY of PLANT, STORES, and OTHER MATERIALS at the B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY Co.'s STORES, PAREL.—On MONDAY, the 20th instant, and following days, Sale commencing at or shortly after Noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores, at Parell, on the Foras Road, leading from below the Byculla Railway Bridge to Mahim, a variety of Railway and Contractors' Stores of all sorts, comprising, anvils, augurs, chisels, hammers, screws, nails, cast steel, bar and rod iron, furnace bars, copper, contractors' rails, anvils, files, winches, jacks, forge, bellows, picks, brick moulds, buckets, a variety of carpenter's tools, paint, &c.

N. B.—Catalogues will be published immediately, detailing and describing each lot, and the Stores are now on view.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

NOTICE.—Mr. STRETTON has much pleasure in announcing the OPENING of the above STUDIO THIS DAY. Its position, removed from the business part of the City, and standing in a large Compound, not only affords every facility for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but materially conduces to the comfort and convenience of the Public; by Ladies the private character of the establishment, and its internal arrangements, will be particularly appreciated. Constructed at a considerable outlay for securing perfect lighting and ventilation it is peculiarly adapted to the requirements of a hot climate, the temperature rarely exceeding that of any other part of the house. From his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs Mayer et Pierson of Paris, Mr. Stretton can guarantee first class work.

Carriages and Horses taken in the Compound. Horses and Carriages taken in the compound with artistic natural background.

The Studio is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 A.M. till 4 P.M.
No. 1, Love Lane, Parell Road.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

In reminding their outstation constituents of the near approach of Christmas, request attention to the advantages offered by their present system of

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH PAYMENT.

To prevent misapprehension, they take occasion to explain that their

CASH RATES

must be understood to apply only to transactions in which;—in the case of Local constituents, cash is paid upon order or delivery; and, in the case of Post orders remittance in full (covering packing and other expenses) accompanies order: enquiries respecting such expenses meet immediate attention.

DISCOUNTS ALLOWED ON MONTHLY ACCOUNTS,
On sums exceeding ten Rupees 5 per cent.
On sums exceeding fifty Rupees 10 per cent.

Particular attention is invited to the
PURVEYING DEPARTMENT,
Including

Bacon,	Fish,	Potted Meats,
Biscuits,	Fresh Meats,	Poultry,
Cheese,	Game,	Sauces,
Chocolates,	Groceries,	Sausages,
Coffees,	Ham,	Soaps,
Cocoas,	Jams,	Sugar,
Condiments,	Jellies,	Tart Fruits,
Dessert Fruits, &c.	Pates,	Teas,
Flavours,	Pickles,	Vegetables,

AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The Company's system of OVERLAND IMPORTATION of Provisions, and the very large extension of their store business, which has resulted from their adoption of specially low rates of charges for cash payments, enables them confidently to

GUARANTEE THE FRESHNESS OF ALL STORES.

THE COMPANY'S STOCK OF
WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, &c.
CONTAINING

	Rs. as.	R. as.
BURGUNDIES (White & Red) from, per doz.	18 8 to	28 0
CHAMPAGNES (by the first shippers) from	36 0 to	44 0
CLARETS (of the Company's well-known brand) from	11 0 to	37 0
GREEK WINES (Denman's) from	20 8 to	48 0
HOCKS (Sparkling and Still) from	23 0 to	44 0
HUNGARIAN WINES (Red and White), from	19 0 to	27 0
MADEIRA (a superb Wine)	38 0	42 0
MOSELLES	36 0	40 0
PORTS, from	21 8 to	38 0
SHERRIES (J. & C. White's), from	22 8 to	48 0
BRANDIES, from	18 0 to	42 0
GINS (Old Tom), from	17 0 to	21 0
HOLLANDS (Case of 15 Squares)	25 8	28 0
RUMS, from	18 0 to	24 0
WHISKEYS, from	18 0 to	21 0
LIQUEURS (Absinthe, Ch, Brandy, Curaçao, Maraschino, &c., &c.), from per bottle	2 8 to	4 0

Affords a variety in choice of price and kind offered by no other house in the Presidency.

Special Shipments for Christmas are to hand, and large additions expected daily.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MORRWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.
DAVE CARSON'S
MINSTREL AND DRAMATIC
TROUPE,
EVERY
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY.

TICKETS to be had at Messrs SOUNDY & Co.'s.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
Third time of the great Sensation Drama,
THE COLLEEN BAWN!!!
THE COLLEEN BAWN!!
THE COLLEEN BAWN!

THE WATER CAVE!
THE WATER CAVE!!
THE WATER CAVE!!!

IT SHOULD BE SEEN BY ALL.
THEN GO AT ONCE AND SEE IT!
DO NOT MISS THIS
GREAT DRAMATIC TREAT!

Owing to the time required for placing this popular and beautiful Drama before the Public in such a manner as will make it thoroughly enjoyable and appreciable by the most critical audience, as well as creditable to the artistes engaged, Mr. DAVE CARSON begs to state that "THE COLLEEN BAWN" will constitute the entire Evening's entertainment.

ON SATURDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1869,
Tobin's High-class Comedy of
THE HONEYMOON,
Concluding with the Musical Burletta,
THE BONNIE FISH-WIFE.

N.B.—The use of Tobacco or Pân is strictly prohibited; plenty of room outside.

ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION.
NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

On THURSDAY next, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock P.M.
A GRAND CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT
will be given by the Boys of St. Mary's to their Benefactors, Friends and Parents.

Part I.

The Duke of Wellington, a Prisoner of War.—A Burlesque in Two Acts.

Part II.—Concert.

1. The Lost Child—Solo and Chorus. Harmonium accompaniment.
2. The Night Bell Gallop.—Joli Chorus with Orchestra accompaniment.
3. Just before the Battle.—Joli Chorus, Orchestra accompaniment.

By the Band and Philharmonic Society of the Institution.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.
First Class ......Rs. 4
Second Class ...... „ 2
Parents of Pupils FREE on presentation of Tickets.
Tickets may be had at the Institution.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on FRIDAY the 17th instant, and the days following, a quantity of STORES returned from PERSIAN GULF CABLE EXPEDITION.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
W. T. CROCKET, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 14th December 1869.

NOTICE.—The Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port hereby gives NOTICE that on and after the 1st day of January 1870, the CHARGE for WATER SUPPLY to the Shipping in Port will be RAISED from ONE RUPEE to TWO RUPEES per TON of 250 Gallons.
J. EVERARD C. PRYCE,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port
Office of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port,
Bombay, 6th December, 1869.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank, General Treasury Government Savings Bank, and Public Debt office, will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY 24th, to WEDNESDAY 29th December (both days inclusive), also on SATURDAY 1st January.
By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th December, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY, 24th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th December, (both days inclusive); also on SATURDAY, 1st January:—
For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.
Bombay, 6th December 1869.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY
BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The undersigned invites TENDERS for the supply of the following Articles, for one year, commencing 1st January 1870:—

As per Schedule { Beef, Mutton, Bread, Flour, Rolong, Tea, Sugar, Oil, Firewood, Vegetables of sorts, Milk, Country Shoes, Plates, Mugs, Basins, Spoons, Brooms, and many other articles in use, concerning which full information will be furnished upon application.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules can be obtained by intending Contractors upon application at this Office.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

Tenders will be received up to the 20th instant.
W. P. WALSHE,
Secretary Bombay Education Society.
Secretary's Office, Byculla, 1st December 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 17th January 1870, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACTS specified in the SCHEDULE for one year, from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.
W. T. CROCKET, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 11th December 1869.

IMPORTANT SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

MR. ALLI ABDOOLA has received instructions from the Importer, Mr. WILLIAM LEARMOUTH, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, on SATURDAY the 18th instant at 3 P.M.,

25 HEAD OF VERY SUPERIOR
AUSTRALIAN HORSES,
including First Class Saddle and Harness Horses and Carriage Pairs.
The above have been landed about two months
EX SHIP OUGLAS,
are in most excellent condition and
FIT FOR IMMEDIATE WORK.

The Auctioneer would respectfully call the attention of intending purchasers to this batch of Horses, as it is very rarely that a lot like the present is offered to public competition.

Catalogues (ready on Monday) containing full particulars of the Horses can be obtained at the Office of the Byculla Commission Stables, and the stock will be on view up to day of sale.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS,
23, APOLLO STREET.
Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN,
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

NOTICES.

TOONGAR HILL HOTEL.—Mr. PHILIP DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the TOONGAR HILL HOTEL, begs to intimate to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN VISITORS that the above Hotel will be OPENED from the 20th instant. The Bungalow commands a very good view, and has spacious Rooms. His attention to the comfort of the Visitors, and the superior articles that will be supplied to them at moderate charges, the Proprietor expects to merit the patronage of the public.
PHILIP DE SOUZA.
Toongar Hill Hotel, 6th December 1869.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice by means of a patent stove just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.

RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.

GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.

BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.

BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.

Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.

VELVETEEN, SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.

White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.

New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.

Embroidered White PETTICOATS.

GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.

BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.

THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.

The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.

Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.

Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades. Hair Nets. Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.

MOURNING of every description.

Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.

KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.
December, 1869.

CLOSING BUSINESS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

REDUCTION FOR CASH 25 PER CENT.

MESSRS. ROSSELET & Co., with the view of CLOSING their RETAIL BUSINESS, have from THIS DAY considerably REDUCED their PRICES all round, and invite intending purchasers to avail themselves of this opportunity for BUYING at a LOW RATE, for cash only.

On MONDAY, the 20th of DECEMBER next, to begin at one o'clock P.M. precisely, and on the following days, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and COMPANY, Auctioneers, are instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at R. & Co.'s premises, No. 5, Medow Street, Fort, if not disposed of previously by private sale, a very valuable stock, comprising—

Gold Watches, plain and fancy.
Gold (15 kts.) Jewellery of London make, such as Bracelets, Earrings, Brooches, Lockets, Sleeve Links, Rings for Ladies and Gentlemen, &c., &c.
Silver Ware of English Manufacture.
Electro-plated Ware, by Elkington & Company.
Travelling Clocks and Time-pieces.
Musical Boxes in great variety, and a whole stock of Fancy Goods.

Catalogues, giving full particulars, will soon be issued.

The Goods will be ready for inspection, every day, from 9 o'clock A.M. to 5 o'clock P.M., during the week preceding the Auction sale.

Rajahs and other wealthy Native Gentlemen living in the interior of the country will find it to their advantage in sending Assignees to the sale, or their Agents in Bombay; the assortment containing many costly and rich articles, set with precious stones of all kinds.

R. & Co. continue to undertake the REPAIRS of Watches, Jewellery, Clocks, Musical-boxes, &c., as hitherto, until the 31st of January 1870.

All Debtors of the Firm, both Up-country and in Bombay, are requested to remit without delay the balance of their accounts.
Bombay, 15th November, 1869. ROSSELET & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, Block and Gray's and Block
LAROSE CLARET ...... Rs. 37
ST. JULIEN CLARET ...... „ 28
In cases of 1 dozen each.
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1 doz.	each.
Do.	Pints do.	2	„
Moselle	Quarts do.	1	„

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, I. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well-known WINES—
Sherry, Fine Pale ......Rs. 25 per doz.
„ do. ...... „ 27 „
„ Extra Pale ...... „ 25 „
Port, Superior ...... „ 26 „
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Bombay, 26th October, 1869.

FOR SALE, OVERLAND PRIME IRISH SMOKED HAMS, just arrived, per Krishna, s s, at annas 15 per lb.

Also, a small shipment of the following WINES, Brand Sechbach, arrived per Mabel, from London:—
Champagne, Imperial ......at Rs. 24 per doz.
Hock, Sparkling ...... „ 24 „
——, Still, Niersteins Pearl ...... „ 24 „
Moselle, Sparkling ...... „ 24 „
——, Still, Brauneberger ...... „ 24 „
23rd November 1869. COUPLAND & Co.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned—

Larronde Frere's
St. Julien ......Rs. 12 per dozen.
Margaux ...... „ 17 „ „
Chateau Leoville ...... „ 24 „ „
Old Cognac ...... „ 20 „ „
Superior Old Cognac ...... „ 25 „ „
Domingo D'Almeida Soares
Port Wine of 1815 Vintage ...... „ 30 „ „
Do. 1847 Do ...... „ 24 „ „
REMINGTON & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN
China, Calcutta, Madras, | Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, | New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan,	Black capsule, „	25 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Leoville,	Blue capsule, „	22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule, „	22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule, „	18 8	„ 10 8
St. Julien,	Green capsule, „	17 0	„ 10 0
Medoc,	Red capsule	15 8	„ 9 0
Medoc,	White capsule, „	13 8	
Sauterne,	Red capsule, „	22 0	„ 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.
(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	„ 26 0	
Macon, ditto	„ 21 0	
Chablis, ditto	„ 22 0	

CHAMPAGNES.
The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry ......Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil, „	36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil „	32 0	„ 17
Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes } Silver Foil „	27 0	„ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	to 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	„ 32	„ 17 8
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	...
„ „ Braunberger	„ 25	...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42	„ 17 0
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	...
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 26	„ 14 0
„ „ Hochheimer	„ 23	„ 12 8

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—Old Crusted, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity	„ 30 0	
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose:—

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale	Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale	Yellow capsule	„ 29
Cognac, Pale,	White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	„ 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	„ 23
„ „ Scotch	Do.	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	„ 21

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

TERMS.

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

Three months' credit allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns, as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane, Bombay.
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd & James.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Agents for the above well known Firm, HAVE ON SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per dozen.
CHAMPAGNE, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnums	Rs. 90
Do. do. do.	40
Do. do. do. a Crown	33
MOSELLE, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. Fine do. Brand a Crown	30
HOCK, Sparkling, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still, Red Seal	18
Do. Superior, Green Seal	40
SHERRY, Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden do.	29
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	34
CLARET, Light, Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red do. Pints	17
Do. do. do. Quarts	30
PORT, Black Seal	28
BRANDY, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
OLD TOM, Red Seal	18
DRY GIN, Black Seal	18
CURACOA, Sweet or Dry	42
MARASCHINO	42

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.

Elphinstone Circle, October, 1869.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and prices lowered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
20,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	630
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	185
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,550
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	330
40,000	20	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,000	250	12½	8 do.	National Bank of India	136
60,000	25	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,590
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1010
10,800	1,000	650	..11-14	Do. New	635
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	180
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,170
5,000	2,000	1,43[illegible]	Nil	Port Canning	3[illegible]0

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	800
500	2,500	all	90*p.s	Alliance Spinning	1,680
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10 pc.	Bombay United	730
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	205
900	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,975
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,370
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	705
9,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,275
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,375

(* For the half year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	100.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	625
250	3,000	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	475
	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,600
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
200	500	all	93½do.	Do. New	535
500	1,880	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co	9,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,125
150	8,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	9,200
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	[illegible],000
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,[illegible]00
1000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
1,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	230
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
225	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,050
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,600

(* Per share for the half-year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

7,000	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	285

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	550
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	50
25	13½	...	Do. China	5¼
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	2½
...	...	...	East India Bank's	15—16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	7
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11½d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do	222

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-9

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113
Five per cent	108¾
Four per cent	94¾
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103¾
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106½
5 years' do. do.	104
Six percent. Municipal Loan House Rate	106
Do. Do. Market Rate	105

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 11th December, 1869.

Open 308 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	38,395	15	6
Merchandize	50,145	13	10
Back Bay Earth Trains	1,116	14	0
Electric Telegraph	476	0	0
Total Rs.	90,134	1	4

Corresponding week in December, 1868. Open 307½ Miles.

Coaching	40,204	10	11
Merchandize	44,698	14	11
Back Bay Earth Trains	7,662	14	3
Electric Telegraph	395	0	0
Total Rs.	92,961	8	1
Decrease	2,827	6	9

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 15.

Blanchard, Lieutenant, 1-10th Regiment, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 15.

Penton, Ensign, 88th Regiment, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Chermside, Ensign, 88th Regiment, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Goad, Lieutenant, 45th Regiment, on leave, to Aurungabad.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 14th Dec. 1869.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

Major J. Bonus, Royal Engineers, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in Sind, 9th December 1869.

Assistant Surgeon B Keelan, Medical Establishment, 9th December 1869.

Assistant Surgeon H J Blane, Medical Establishment, 21st November 1869.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard:—

No 2140 Bombardier H G Ashley, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Khandeish Mountain Train—Captain C Newport, Royal Artillery, to command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Saulez, who vacates on promotion.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 11.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to confer upon the Accountant General and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Account Branch, the privilege of the private entree to Government House.

Assistant Surgeon J. Macpherson, attached to the 8th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, is appointed to the medical charge of the Civil Establishments and Sudder Jail at Merkara, in Coorg, vice Surgeon J. S. Ridings, relieved.

Consequent on the departure on leave to Europe of Captain M Tweedie, District Superintendent of Police in Oudh, the following arrangements are sanctioned with effect from the 9th October last:—

Captain F Maynard, Officiating District Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as District Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Mr N A Garstin, Officiating District Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as District Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Mr B Stainforth, Officiating District Superintendent, 4th Grade, to officiate as District Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Mr G J Low, Officiating District Superintendent, 5th Grade, to officiate as District Superintendent, 4th Grade.

The services of Captain J D Vallance, of the Madras Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The services of Captain T H Scott, Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police at Sealkote, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 1st instant, is granted to Captain Ayrton Pullan, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, preparatory to his proceeding on furlough to Europe

The services of Major J Macdonald, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal

The Reverend M Lamert, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival on the 12th ultimo. Mr. Lamert's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal

The undermentioned Junior Chaplains are promoted to be Senior Chaplains from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, viz:—

Reverend D P Williams,—13th November 1869
Reverend E J Hubbard,—18th idem
Reverend W Spencer,—6th December 1869.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr R Udny, c s, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab

The services of Messrs J O Goodridge, C S, and R Logan, C S, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Mr R F St A St John, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade in British Burmah, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Hill Tribes in Northern Arracan, during the absence on duty of Mr J C Davis, or until further orders

The services of Surgeon A A Renton, M D, Officiating Civil Surgeon at Mysore, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St George, with effect from the 8th November 1869

The services of Mr. G. E. Barr, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade in British Burmah, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, for appointment as Officiating Magistrate of the Town of Moulmein.

Lieutenant D W K Barr, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant for Boundary Settlements in Bhopal, appointed to officiate as 3rd Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Central India, assumed charge of his duties from Lieutenant C W Barton on the forenoon of the 25th October 1869.

The resignation, by Captain Arthur F Jones, Bengal Infantry, of his appointment as an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in the Central Provinces, is accepted. His services are accordingly replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonel J. A. Ballard, C. B., received charge of the office of Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay, from Colonel W R. Dickinson, on the forenoon of the 23rd ultimo

Mr. R A Sterndale, Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty on the expiration of his leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on private affairs:—

Colonel James Charles Innes, of Infantry,—for two years

Lieutenant-Colonel Wredenhall Queiros Pogson, of Infantry, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 6th Regiment, Native Infantry,—for two years

Captain Robert Francis Firth, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 10th Regiment, Native Infantry,—for two years, embarking at Bombay

Captain William Playfair, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment, Native Infantry,—for two years

Captain James Calder Stewart, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry,—for two years

Lieutenant Robert Parry Nisbet, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab,—for two years, embarking at Bombay

Captain Patrick Wheeler, of the late 15th Native Infantry, is allowed furlough in India on private affairs, with permission to proceed to Europe on the same account for two years from the date on which he may quit his station.

Lieutenant Theodore William Hogg, of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the 4th December 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Apothecary D T Mills, of the Subordinate Medical Department, is appointed Apothecary to the Viceroy's Dispensary, vice Apothecary Ellis

Captain Marmaduke Ramsay, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) for two years.

The services of Lieutenant, Brevet Captain, P T Beames, of the 11th Foot, temporarily employed as an Assistant Engineer, on survey duties in the Irrigation Branch in the Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Julian St. John Hovenden, of the Royal Engineers, Consulting Engineer for Railways and Joint Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, Public Works Department, is permitted to proceeded to Europe, on furlough, on private affairs, for two years.

The services of Captain W G Carr, of the Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent of Police in British Burmah, are at his own request placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

The services of Lieutenants G F O Boughey and J S Nicholson, of the Royal Engineers are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department

The services of Surgeon J. A. C. Hutchinson, M. D., of the Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

PROMOTIONS.

The following officers are promoted a step, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

From 30th September 1869

Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, R B Graham, Cadre of the late 13th N I

From 29th October 1869

Major G C Huxham, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, C L Smith, Cadre of the late 48th N I
Lieutenant Richard Octavius Vyvyan, General List, Infantry
Major, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, A S Allan, Infantry
Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, B H Baugh, Cadre of the late 34th N I
Lieutenant Edward Francis Fortescue, Cadre of the late 34th N I
Major A A Munro, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, G J Reeves, Cadre of the late 50th N I
Lieutenant C J Farquharson, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 50th N I
Major B W D Morton, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain H S V Fisher, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 30th N I
Lieutenant Richard Henry Ward, General List, Infantry
Major R F Webster, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, W Carnell, Cadre of the late 3rd E R
Lieutenant James Hector Charles Greenhill Lassalle, General List, Infantry
Major, Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps, J Baillie, Infantry
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, M J White, Cadre of the late 26th N I
Lieutenant Charles Lewis Prendergast, General List, Infantry
Major G Cavenagh, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, T F Forster, Cadre of the late 39th N I
Lieutenant Revell Eardley Wilmot, General List, Infantry
Major W C R Mylne, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain Roberts William Elton, Cadre of the late 74th N I
Lieutenant Henry Lachlan Young, General List, Infanty
Major R J D Ferris, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, W Nembhard, Cadre of the late 55th N I
Lieutenant C H Palmer, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 55th N I
Major A I Shuldham, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, C C Ekins, Cadre of the late 20th N I
Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, W F Badgley, Cadre of the late 20th N I
Major F P Bailey, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, J C Horne, Cadre of the late 6th E R
Lieutenant A Scott, Staff Corps, General List, Infantry
Major, Brevet Colonel C H Brownlow, C B Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, J P Martin, Cadre of the late 4th E R
Lieutenant G P Cumming, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 4th E R
Major William Butler Shawe, Infantry
Captain Richard Barton Hill, Cadre of the late 60th N I
Lieutenant A J Wallace, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 60th N I

From 27th November 1869.

Major J K Couper, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, B G Vander Gucht, Cadre of the late 2nd N I
Lieutenant Hatley Frere Woodcock, General List, Infantry
Major, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, J J Eckford Infantry
Captain, Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps, H J Templer, Cadre of the late 5th E R
Lieutenant M O Boyd, Staff Corps, General List, Infantry
Major Sir E Leeds, Bart., Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, C V Jenkins, Cadre of the late 47th N I
Lieutenant G E Macpherson, Staff Corps, General List, Infantry
Major R S Graves, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain D Macintyre, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 66th N I
Lieutenant R Beavan, Staff Corps, General List, Infantry
Major F D Ogilvie, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, E O'B Horsford, Cadre of the late 46th N I
Lieutenant A C Toker, Staff Corps, Generl List, Infantry.
Major A W Montagu, Staff Corps, Infantry.
Captain B Rodgers, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 68th N I.
Lieutenant Henry Philip Kirke, General List, Infantry.
Major F J Ellis, Staff Corps, Infantry.
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, A Tulloch, Cadre of the late 58th N I
Lieutenant J M Sym, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 58th N I
Major, Captain in Staff Corps, J Gillespie, Infantry
Captain H Tyndall, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 61st N I
Lieutenant Charles Walter Babington, General List, Infantry
Major, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, C S Fowle, Infantry
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, R Stewart, Cadre of the late 2nd N I
Lieutenant J B Slater, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 22nd N I
Major D W Becher, 104th Foot, Infantry
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, J T Harris, Cadre of the late 2nd E B F
Lieutenant Joseph George Thomson Carruthers, General List, Infantry
Major, Bt. Lieutenant Colonel C H Palliser, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, J Reay, Cadre of the late 63rd N I
Lieutenant C K Mackinnon, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 63rd N I
Major G A Brown, Staff Corps, Infantry.
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, E G Clerk, Cadre of the late 21st N I
Lieutenant W B Birch, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 21st N I
Major, Captain in Staff Corps, W G Keppel, Infantry.
Captain William Edward Delves Broughton, Cadre of the late 6th E R.
Lieutenant Aislabie Landon, General List, Infantry.
Major C C Dandridge, Staff Corps, Infantry.
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, J Williamson, Cadre of the late 49th N I.
Lieutenant Beville Grenville Vyvyan, General List, Infantry.
Major, Captain in Staff Corps, C K M Walter, Infantry
Captain P C Rynd, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 73rd N I
Lieutenant J R Campbell, Staff Corps, General list, Infantry
Major J F L Fisher, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, I F MacAndrew, Cadre of the late 19th N I
Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, C St. J B Barnett, Cadre of the late 19th N I
Major J G S Matheson, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain A Willes, 104th Foot, Cadre of the late 2nd E B F
Lieutenant Alfred Wheler Bird, General List, Infantry.
Major J D Swayne, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, F W Graham, Cadre of the late 11th N I
Lieutenant Henry John Peet, General List, Infantry
Major, Captain in Staff Corps, S S Sutherland, Infantry
Captain William Howey, Cadre of the late 43rd N I
Lieutenant T R Cowie, Staff Corps, General List, Infantry
Major A McKenzie, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain H T Oldfield, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 9th N I
Lieutenant Sullivan Edward Becher, General List, Infantry
Major B Soady, Staff Corps, Infantry.
Captain H F Newmarch, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 24th N I.
Lieutenant Thomas St Quintin Clutterbuck, General List, Infantry
Major H Z Darrah, Staff Corps, Infantry.
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, G C Rowcroft, Cadre of the late 41st N I.
Lieutenant Frank Edward Johnstone, General List, Infantry
Major R E Oakes, Staff Corps, Infantry.
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, N Barton, Cadre of the late 52nd N I
Lieutenant Herbert Maynard Ramsay, General List, Infantry
Major, Captain in 107th Foot, C M N Fellowes, Infantry
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, H A Prinsep, Cadre of the late 3rd E R
Lieutenant William Atkins, General List, Infantry
Major M Hunter, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, J Macdonald, Cadre of the late 18th N I
Lieutenant William Ironside Bax, General List, Infantry
Major, Captain in Staff Corps, D Macdonald, Infantry
Captain, Brevet Major W Macdonald, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 25th N I
Lieutenant John Howard Broome, General List, Infantry
Major, Captain in Staff Corps, G R Westmacott, Infantry
Captain G B C Simpson, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 23rd N I
Lieutenant Eric Colvin Sutherland Jackson, General List, Infantry
Major E E Laing, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R C Cross, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 17th N I
Lieutenant C J Walter, Staff Corps, General List, Infantry
Major H Maxwell, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain Bt Lieut-Col J Morland, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 1st E B F
Lieutenant G H Holley, 101st Foot, Cadre of the late 1st E B F
Major A H B Bruce, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain W F Shaw, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 43rd N I
Lieutenant Robert Francis Christopher Alexander Tytler, General List, Infantry
Major, Captain in Staff Corps, C T O Mayne, Infantry
Captain Patrick Wheeler, Cadre of the late 15th N I
Lieutenant S C MacTier, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 15th N I
Major J M Graham, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, H B Chalmers, Cadre of the late 27th N I.
Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, N M T Horsford, Cadre of the late 27th N I
Major H M Wemyss, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain C MacFarlane Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 1st E B F
Lieutenant J E Harden, 101st Foot, Cadre of the late 1st E B F
Major H P Williams, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, W C MacDougall, Cadre of the late 72nd N I
Lieutenant C S Noble, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 72nd N I
Major, Bt Lieut-Col E H Langmore, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, J Perkins, Cadre of the late 71st N I
Lieutenant Wellesley Campbell, Cadre of the late 71st N I
Major A Cory, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain R H Wall, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 16th N I
Lieutenant C T Lane, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 16th N I
Major, Captain in Staff Corps, F J Keen, Infantry
Captain O Menzies, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 35th N I
Lieutenant Robert Dudley Beeston, General List, Infantry
Major A A Bruce, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain H L C Bernard, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 4th E R
Lieutenant G Logan, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 4th E R
Major, Captain in Staff Corps, T E Vander Gucht, Infantry
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, R G Rogers, Cadre of the late 5th E R
Lieutenant Divie Henry Robertson, General List, Infantry
Major C J Godby, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, H R Bradford, Cadre of the late 36th N I
Lieutenant Andrew McCrae Bruce, General List, Infantry
Major W Smith, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain T Buttanshaw, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 28th N I
Lieutenant Charles Douglas Godfrey Newington, General List, Infantry
Major A B Beatson, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain, Lieut. Colonel in Staff Corps, A M MacKenzie, Cadre of the late 56th N I
Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, C R Mathews, Cadre of the late 56th N I
Major F N Miles, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain W. Jackson, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 53rd N I
Lieutenant R W E Burrowes, Staff Corps, General List, Infantry
Major C H Hall, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, R D Griffin, Cadre of the late 64th N I
Lieutenant Charles Young, General List, Infantry
Major George Battye Fisher, Infantry
Captain F D Hawkins, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 32nd N I
Lieutenant Joseph West Ridgeway, General List, Inf.

From 28th November 1869

Lieutenant-Colonel, Bt-Col John Liptrott, Infantry
Major, Captain in Staff Corps, E D H Vibart, Infantry
Captain W Phaire, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 54th N I
Lieutenant Frederick Wynn Williams, General List, Infantry
Major G Weld, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, T Taylor, Cadre of the late 14th N I
Lieutenant Arthur George Hartshorne, General List, Infanty
Major S S Boulderson, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, C R Shaw, Cadre of the late 37th N I
Lieutenant C E Shepherd, Staff Corps, General List, Infantry
Major J T Norgate, Staff Corps, Infantry.
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, T W R Boisragon, Cadre of the late 69th N I
Lieutenant John Mowbray Trotter, General List, Infantry.
Major R Y Chambers, Staff Corps, Infantry,
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, R S Mosely, Cadre of the late 65th N I
Lieutenant J A Temple, Staff Corps, General List, Infantry
Major R C Whiting, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain P H F Harris, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 70th N I
Lieutenant George Henry Jackson, General List, Infantry
Major C M Longmore, Staff Corps, Infantry
Captain, Major in Staff Corps, J A Brereton, Cadre of the late 33rd N I
Lieutenant Louis Henry Emile Tucker, General List, Infantry
Major William Lowndes Randall, Infantry
Captain M G Smith, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 59th N I
Lieutenant J Cook, Staff Corps, General List, Infantry

Lieutenant-Colonels W A J Mayhew and J. Smith, who retired from the service under the annuity scheme, will be removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry, consequent on the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Colonel J Liptrott to Colonel.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted to Lieutenant L. F. Boileau, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana, from the date on which he availed himself of it, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough.

Lieutenant W. J. LeBreton, Bombay Staff Corps, joined his appointment as assistant Controller of Public Works Accounts, 1st Grade, Punjab, on the forenoon of the 22nd November 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crofton, R. E., Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, having reported his return to India, is re-posted to the Punjab as Chief Engineer of Irrigation Works and Joint Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Irrigation Branch.

Major W. S. Trevor, V. C., R. E., Officiating Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Bengal, is permanently promoted to the 2nd Grade of that Class.

Captains R. Home, R. E., and W. R. Johnson, Madras Staff Corps, Officiating Superintending Engineers, 2nd Class, in the Punjab and Mysore, respectively, are permanently promoted to the 2nd Grade of that Class

Major C. J. Mead, Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, and Officiating Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, in the Public Works Department, is transferred to the charge of the Hyderabad Railway Survey; Major Mead will cease to officiate as a 1st Class Superintending Engineer.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—15TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 10s. 9d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Dec. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	West Riding	Hughes	Bassein.
	Zurich	Granger	Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship British Princess, Stewart, bound to Liverpool.
Ship Annie, Baker, bound to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.
Ship Solway, to Calcutta and Malabar Coast.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES—December 9th, Mahratta s s, ——— Bombay, and December 10th, Queen of the North ——— Coconada.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriage, &c.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Nulhattee and Azimgunge Railway.
Delhi Railway, Umballa Section.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
Broach and Gogo do.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LAWSON—December 15th, at Mazagon, Henry Wilfrid Hosier, the only son of Mr. Henry W. C. Lawson, aged four months.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

DUFFIN—November 4th, at Madras, the wife of Charles Duffin, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, of a daughter.

MURRAY—December 8th, at Woodcote, Coonoor, the wife of James Tough Murray, Esq., Madras Carrying Company, of a son.

FENTIMAN—December 9th, at the Wesleyan Mission House, Cantonment, Bangalore, the wife of the Rev. A. Fentiman, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.,

BIRTHS.

JEFFRIES—December 7th, at Nynee Tal, Mrs. E. Jeffries, of a son.

EASTWOOD—December 10th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. C. W. Eastwood, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

RICHARDSON—GIBBON—December 8th, at Saint Paul's Church, Umballa, by the Rev. Dr. Wharton Rotton, Richard Richardson, Esq., of Meean Meer, to Kate Colbourn, second daughter of the late W. F. Gibbon, of Aberdeen.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1869.

APART from the speculative interest which some feel in the working of her political institutions, and others in the changing fortunes of the contest, the main cause of solicitude with regard to France is expressed in the constantly repeated question—"Will there be another revolution?" To the possible consequences implied in that pertinent query all large commercial centres must be keenly alive. Men engaged in extensive transactions, dependent upon prices and credit, must watch with anxiety the ebb and flow of political and social life in France. It cannot be reasonably doubted that the whole country more or less is agitated as it has not been for years, and that in certain districts, chiefly the great towns, there is a fervid flush of political life. The license accorded by the Imperial Government, which has refrained from enforcing the law in so marked a manner, and has allowed a freedom of speech and writing, unknown since 1848,—witness the caustic harangue of M. Felix Pyat, and the Manifesto of the Left—has stimulated the agitation, or rather perhaps permitted it to have vent in a visible and audible shape. By the avowed and open speaking we may judge of the talk in private, certain to be even more biting and more violent; and it is quite clear that Paris is numerically and intellectually in deadly hostility to Bonapartean rule. But it would be wrong to attach an undue importance to these fiery onslaughts. They have their place as indicators, but we must never forget that the driver has under his complete control the safety-valve and the brake-power. Commander-in-Chief Chassepot, as they now call the Emperor, is master, and it is proof of conscious strength that he permits his foes the fullest expression of deadly enmity. He knows that he can guard against the danger implied in their declamation. He no longer dreads the brute force of the Faubourgs, which might avail to topple over a weak irresolute Government, but is powerless against his will and means. He can afford to be amused with M. Rochefort, and relish the clever epigrams of M. Felix Pyat. The Mountain, at present, has no terrors; and consequently, humanly speaking, there is no fear of a revolution, because revolution has no longer any chance of success.

The Moderate party, in all its varied shades, is a far more formidable opponent, because it intends to fight in the Parliamentary arena, and to accept the conditions laid down by the Emperor himself. Here he runs the risk of being out-manœuvred, or thrust into a corner, or compromised by his too zealous adherents. The danger here lies in the possible, we might almost say not improbable, conjuncture, that the Chamber may drive him further than he is willing to go, that he may try to step back, that the rising tide of opinion may even gain the army, and that a situation may arise in which conflicting forces cause a deadlock, when the impetus of Red vigour and recklessness may lead to public disturbances. Hitherto the French have shown no aptitude for the political life they seem to demand, and one can look on the experiment now recommenced with doubt and misgiving. Personal Government is a clear and definite system, not ill-suited to French nature, and certain to be borne with patience, if not approval, so long as it is successful. It was not the oppressive character of his rule which made the French of 1814 and 1815 desert Napoleon I. It was his defeats in the field. The present Emperor has suffered more loss from his political failures in Italy, Mexico, and Germany, than from the arbitrary character of his personal sway. So that it is not personal Government in itself which is so distasteful to the mass; it is the failure of the Emperor to be Lord Paramount in Europe. Responsible Government, as we understand it, is also a definite system, and would be equally possible in France as in England, if the French would accept the conditions; if they would frankly accept defeat and bide their time to reverse the decision, or recognize the abolition or establishment of some institution and go on to the next piece of work. But this they do not do, and party in France ever tends to become mere faction. If we assume that personal Government, pure and simple, is dead and gone, which by the way is far from being the case, it is manifest that nothing like responsible Government has succeeded it; and thus the French enter into an undefined phase of political life having none of the advantages of a settled and accepted form, except that implied in the pregnant Napoleonic phrase—"For Order, I will answer."

Once more, then, there begins a period of hope in France, in some degree like that when Camille Desmoulins plucked a green leaf from the chesnut tree and wore it as a symbol of confidence. Four parties are in presence all over France. No one can approximately guage the strength of any one, always excepting the party which answers for order. The Emperor and his friends, tried adherents and time-servers alike, constitute the party of resistance. We say resistance, because even concessions are extorted. The Emperor's problem is to surrender no more than he can safely keep, and to surrender nothing essential to self-preservation and practically absolute power. In order to work out that successfully he must possess great insight, and display great adroitness. As a philosophical statesman we can well imagine that he would cordially assist in bringing about the main reforms demanded; but as an Emperor, with personal interests apart from those of the State, he is unable to play the part of founder in a drama which might end in the final exit of his dynasty, if not of himself. Here will be the struggle when the legislative measures are in debate—how far he can give way with safety to himself. Hence we say that he heads the party of resistance. Next in importance and weight comes the Moderate party; able, instructed, not extreme in its desires; and the only party which has any notion of constitutional action in the English or American sense. A telegram informs us that M. Emile Ollivier, who may be styled the leader of this party, has issued a manifesto, and has secured the support or promised support of ninety-eight deputies, a minority which a score and a half of votes would make a majority. Their programme is limited to three great measures. Immediately after the *coup d'etat* the Emperor passed a law of "public safety," in other words, a law which provided for his safety and placed that of the public at his mercy. The Moderates want to repeal this law and substitute something analogous to the British Habeas Corpus. Next they ask for a revision of the Electoral Law, in order, probably, to prevent the exercise of that arbitrary influence now enjoyed by the prefects, to secure freedom of election, and, perhaps, to rectify the present electoral divisions; which have been arranged with the object of "cooking" constituencies. The third great limb of the reform programme is the abolition of that immunity from prosecution now enjoyed by the bureaucracy. These are the actual practical questions in the plan of the Moderates; but they look beyond to profound measures of decentralization, and the severance of all connexion between Church and State. As a matter of course the Left goes considerably further. It not only includes the measures indicated by the Moderates, but requires a free press, the abrogation of the military law, which is "a double menace against peace and against liberty," and the "right of association," what we should call the right of public meeting and public combination of all sorts. We see here that the Left and extreme Left are pretty nearly agreed upon some objects, and if the French adopt the English practice of voting for all they agree with, taking all they can get, without regard to probable disagreement on other questions, the Emperor will have to encounter a powerful opposition with which he must reckon. The independent members of the extreme Left have repudiated any intention of resorting to violence unless an "effort is made to stifle their voices by force;" and they have manfully resented the attempt of the ultra democratic sect to make Deputies mere delegates. The question now is, how will these enthusiastic persons work out their problem in the face of a watchful Government ready, and of course determined, to profit by mistakes; and whether the half-resolve of the Emperor to try the experiment of partial Parliamentary Government will succeed in smoothing the path for his son?

SOME official correspondence and reports about Norton's tube wells appear in the "Gazette of India" of Saturday last.

MAJOR J. H. BLANCHARD, of the Bengal Invalid Establishment, has obtained furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

MAJOR (BREVET COLONEL) HENRY HASTINGS AFFLECK WOOD and Major William Walker, having completed twenty-six years' service, are to be Lieut.-Colonels from the 9th December 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

A CORRESPONDENT informs the "Mofussilite" that the result of the Governor General's visit to Raneekhet is a rejection of it [as a viceregal residence. There is a deficiency of water, and also of wood for building purposes.

CAPTAIN MONTAGU PARKER, Captain Thomas Rose Nimmo, and Captain Devereux Henry Hickman, having completed twenty years' service, are to be Majors from the 1st December 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. C. COLLINS, M.D., of the Bengal Medical Establishment, Municipal Assistant to the Opium Agent at Behar, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854.

IT is probable, says the "Pioneer," that the Duke of Edinburgh will visit Agra about the middle of January. There will be a fête with illuminations at the Taj. The nobility and leading chiefs of the North-West have been invited to attend; they will be presented privately and without any durbar formalities to His Royal Highness at the fête. Civil officers who can be spared from their districts have also been invited to be present.

MAJOR-GENERAL FORSTER, C.B., Inspector General of Royal Artillery, accompanied by Captain Theobald, Brigade Major, arrived at Mhow at noon on the 13th instant, and was received with the customary salute due to his rank. The gallant officer appeared in good health, and would remain at Mhow inspecting the Royal Artillery until the end of the week, proceeding on to Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Deesa, &c., on a similar errand on the 18th instant.

WE hear from Mhow that the 8th King's Regiment, under the command of Colonel Woods, and D Battery 9th Brigade, under the command of Captain L. Hall, marched from Mhow for Neemuch and Nusseerabad on the morning of the 13th and expected to reach those stations on the 30th December and 17th January. The invalids and time-expired men from F-18 R. A. and 1st Royals, under the command of Lieutenant Miller, were under orders to march for Khundwa on 15th, to be followed by the 2nd Dragoon Guards, under the command of Colonel Seymour, C. B., on Saturday, 18th December. The whole of the troops were reviewed on the race-course by General Raines, Commanding the Division, on the 10th December, and mustered 12 guns, the Bays, 2 European and 2 native infantry regiments, in all about 2,200 men and 440 horses. The fine bearing and martial appearance of the 8th Regiment elicited universal admiration from a large concourse of spectators and residents at the station, who greatly regretted the departure of this fine regiment for Nusseerabad.

STEAMERS FOR BOMBAY; VIA SUEZ CANAL.

A TELEGRAM from Suez, dated 9th inst., and received here on the 14th, states that the s.s. Brazilian and the s.s. Queen of the South, belonging to the Merchants' Trading Company of Liverpool, had passed through the canal, and were about to proceed to Bombay. These vessels are consigned to Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

WRECK OF THE SHIP NOEL IN THE RED SEA.

A TELEGRAM was received in Bombay on Tuesday to the effect that the ship Nöel, which is a vessel we hear of about 500 tons burthen, had been wrecked at sea. The vessel, which left Bordeaux on 1st October, had, we know, passed through the Suez Canal, so that she must have been wrecked in the Red Sea. The Nöel belonged to Messrs. J. J. Bordes, of Bordeaux, and was bound for Bombay and the Coast with a cargo of wines, brandies, and general merchandise.

AN OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.

RESOLUTION—(dated 9th December 1869.)—The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the rule prescribed in the Resolution of the Financial Department, No. 2236, dated the 26th July 1869, to the effect that no officer will draw the pay of any appointment until he has actually taken charge thereof, was meant only to withdraw the exceptional rule referred to, which previously obtained regarding an officer returning from leave who had lost his appointment. It was not meant to deprive an officer of the substantive pay of a post to which he might be transferred while acting in some other appointment. In such cases it is of course unnecessary for the officer to join his new substantive appointment in order to obtain the pay thereof. In the case of an officer returning from furlough, having no appointment, if he be appointed substantively to one post and to act in another, he will commence drawing the substantive pay and acting allowances from the time he takes charge of his acting appointment.

ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES.

From Accountant General, Madras, to the Government of India, Financial Department, dated 1st November 1869.

'I have the honour to point out that the concluding portion of certificate A, attached to Resolution dated 11th October 1869, No. 3904, Financial, is defective; the last sum mentioned is the minimum absentee allowance of a Military Officer in Civil employ and not of a Covenanted Civil Servant; and to suggest, in order that the certificate may meet the cases of both kinds of officers, the substitution of the words "or fall short of £300 per annum in the case of Covenanted Civil Servants, and £250 per annum in that of Military Officers" for "or fall short of £250 per annum." '

From Under Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Accountant General, Madras.

'I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1289 of the 1st ultimo, and in reply to state that in the note on the face of Form A, appended to the Notification of this Department, No. 3904, dated the 11th October 1869, regarding last pay certificates the figures showing the maximum and minimum of furlough allowance should be altered when necessary to make the certificate accord with the rules of the service to which the officer to whom the last pay certificate is given belongs.'

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 6TH DEC.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet. Fair Dhollera 9½d.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

The Bombay Mail of the 13th November was delivered in London to-day.

The China, with the outward Indian Mails, left Suez for Bombay on the 5th instant at 4 P.M. (2 hours before contract time.)

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

CALCUTTA, 15TH DEC.

A TELEGRAM received here from Singapore says that the Duke of Edinburgh was there on the 7th instant. H. R. H. would afterwards visit Malacca and Penang, and thence proceed to Calcutta.

Mr. Fitzjames Stephens, Law Member of Council, yesterday took the oaths and his seat.

THE CHINA MAIL.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

GALLE, 14TH DEC., 10-58 A.M.

THE steamer Orissa has arrived; she left Hongkong on the 30th November, Singapore on the 7th, and Penang on the 9th December.

The new U. S. Minister, Mr. M. Lang, has arrived at Yokohama.

The revised treaty between Great Britain and China was signed on 23rd October.

It is rumoured that the American "treaty addendum" with China has been ratified.

Sir R. Alcock has gone to Kewkeang and intends to enquire into the late disturbance at Ngankiug.

Loss of the Inarime (?), which left Foochow on 16th September, is reported.

British ship Star of the East wrecked on the Corean Coast on 21st September.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Manilla on the 2nd December, was still there on 7th December, and intends to visit Malacca and Penang.

KATTIAWAR RACING PROSPECTS.

WE hear that there are some very rich prizes to be run for at the next Kattiawar Race Meeting, which will be held at Rajcote in November or December 1870. Five of the Chiefs have offered a prize of Rs. 10,000, which will probably be divided into two purses, one of Rs. 7,000 and the other of Rs. 3,000. In addition three other Chiefs give Cups of the value of Rs. 500 each, and His Highness Aga Khan comes forward in his usual generous manner. Some other Chiefs give Cups between them, and there is also the Political Agent's Challenge Cup. With such a programme the Meeting ought to be of the very best description. We hope that the prospectus will soon be published, so as to give everybody ample time to make their arrangements.

THE FIFTY-FIVE YEAR ORDER.

EXTRACT from a Notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department, dated the 25th January 1865,—"The Governor General in Council is pleased to pass the following rule, which shall be held applicable to all Military and Naval Officers in civil employment, and to Uncovenanted Officers holding gazetted appointments, and receiving such appointments direct from Government. After the age of 55 years, no Military or Naval Officer, or Uncovenanted Servant, shall be appointed to a new office in civil employment, or shall be permitted to retain any such office which he has held for five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State. This rule will be applicable to every Military and Naval Officer, and to every Uncovenanted Servant appointed to any civil office after its promulgation, and to all other Military and Naval Officers and Uncovenanted Servants employed under the civil administration at the close of five years from the date of its promulgation."

A letter was sent by the Accountant General, Punjab, on 17th ultimo, inquiring, with reference to the rule quoted above, "whether, in cases where salaries are personal and irrespective of the particular appointments held the five years during which an officer 55 years old is permitted to retain his office, should not reckon from the date of his last promotion to the class to which he belongs."

RESOLUTION (IN THE FINANCIAL DEPT., 7TH DEC.).—Concurring in the opinion of the Accountant General, Punjab, the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that in the cases of classified officers of the Financial Department, and all officers similarly situated, promotion to a new class shall, for the purposes of the rule quoted above, be considered equivalent to appointment to a new office.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and communicated to the other Departments of the Government of India; the Comptroller General of Accounts, and the Accountants General in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.

Ordered also, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to every Military and gazetted Uncovenanted Officer appointed by the Government of India in this Department to the Account, Currency, Postal, Mint or Assay Department, with the request that he will submit without delay to this Department an autograph statement of the date and year of his birth.

RAILWAY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

RESOLUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(On a communication from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated 13th October 1869, submitting a report of his inspection, in company with the Agent, of the unopen line from Sholapoor to the Caugnee River, a distance of about 90 miles.)

Government are much disappointed at the progress reported in this letter. After the orders of the Government of India and of the London Board, they had hoped that no exertion would be spared to push on the works on the unopen line. But it appears that three months have been allowed to pass without more work being done on the Boree Viaduct than could have been accomplished in a fortnight, and without a hand being applied to the most backward section of the whole unopen line from Doodneh to Goodoor station. A change in management on Contract No. 18 appears to be urgently called for, and Government desire that the Agent will at once report what steps he intends to take to ensure a more vigorous prosecution of the works. A copy of the Consulting Engineer's report should be sent to the Government of India, with an expression of regret on the part of this Government, that the line will not most probably be completed to Shahabad so soon as had been anticipated in this Government's letter No. 1356, dated 8th July 1869, and a copy also should be forwarded to the Secretary of State, with a view to the London Board being kept advised of the progress being made with their works.

The Madras Government should be made acquainted with the arrangement proposed for the Raichore station, and a copy of the plan should be forwarded to them. The estimated cost of this station, Rs. 70,294, for Indian expenditure, is sanctioned as a charge against Capital. The Sanction is registered as No. 434 of 1869. The cost of English stores to be used at the station should be reported.

Revised designs for the Beni Sheroor and Shahabad Viaducts, with estimates for the cost of diversions at both places, should be submitted without delay, and the Agent should be called on to explain the circumstances under which the former bridges at the Beni Sheroor River were pulled down without previous reference to Government.

From Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept., to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, P. W. Dept., Railway, dated 3rd December 1869.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2128, dated the 11th November 1869, submitting a report of inspection of the unopen line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Sholapoor to the Caugnee River, and to state that the Governor General in Council shares the regret of the Bombay Government at the prospect of delay in the establishment of Railway communication between Madras and Bombay, consequent on the slow progress of this section of the Great Indian Peninsula line.

Referring to paragraph 11 of the Consulting Engineer's report, No 2917, dated 13th October 1869, I am directed to state that the Government of India entirely approves of the station arrangments at Koolburga being made on the smallest scale compatible with probable immediate requirements, and quite irrespective of the Hyderabad Branch, the point of junction of which the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has yet to be decided, and may very likely be some miles south of Koolburga.

REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE ON GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

RESOLUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DATED 6TH DECEMBER 1869.

The necessity for exercising the most rigid economy in all Departments of the State, especially under the existing financial pressure, has been already emphatically affirmed by the Government of India. The Governor General in Council now further wishes to point out that this economy should be practised not only in the disbursements made directly by the Officers of Government, but in all matters that lead to charges being placed on the revenues of the country.

So far as regards the finances of India, the expenditure on account of Guaranteed Railways operates in precisely the same manner as that for any of the Departments of State, and to secure a due regard to public economy it is essential that all outlay on these undertakings should be subjected to the same check and review as is applied to other State expenditure.

The Governor General in Council accordingly requests that, in furtherence of the measures of economy forced on the Government by the present state of the finances, as well as in the interests of sound administration generally, the Local Governments charged with the administration of Railways will at once, in concert with the Railway Companies' officials, enter upon a review of the various charges of each Railway both capital and revenue, but especially the latter; in view to making such reduction as may be any way possible, consistent with due progress and true economy and reasonable attention to the purposes which the Railways are designed to serve, viz., the convenience of the public and the interests of trade and commerce The Governor-General in Council would particularly indicate the establishments as presenting a field for immediate action. It is only by a periodical scrutiny with the distinct object of lopping off all superfluities that the natural tendency to growth exhibited by all establishments can be checked. The most rigid economy, compatible with efficiency, should be enforced as respects this class of outlay, as well as all other outgoings, including the consumption of stores and materials. Important as it is to encourage the growth of Railway revenue, it is of even more importance to keep down to the lowest limits the working expenses, and this can only be ensured by a frequent detailed review and scrutiny of every item of charge of every department.

On those lines on which the net profits do not cover the guaranteed interest on capital, special attention should be given to these subjects. In these cases the traffic is probably light, and the most careful economy should be enforced in all the arrangements of the Traffic Department, whether by suppressing trains that do not fill, reducing the number of vehicles or even of stations, and insisting on the goods wagons being properly filled. The traffic arrangements should be adjusted to the real wants of the traffic in an intelligent and flexible manner, and systems which are suitable for thickly peopled and rich districts may often with much advantage be modified where these conditions are not found.

In regard to capital outlay, it should be understood that it is not the desire or intention of the Government to check the progress of any works positively required, or of any unfinished line towards completion, but there are probably many works which, though technically admissible, are not really essential, or may be postponed for a time at least without detriment to the lines, or their working.

In inviting the Officers of the Railway Companies to co-operate with the Local Governments in giving effect to the wishes of the Government of India, the Governor General in Council is confident that if they enter on the task with determination and energy, the results will be as satisfactory to the Railway Companies as to the Government.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments and Administrations noted in the margin [Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Punjab, Oudh] for information and guidance. Also to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and the Resident at Hydrabad, for information. Also to the Financial Department for information. Also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

BOMBAY.

MR. R. H. MASON, senior pilot, has been appointed to officiate as Master Attendant, Kurrachee, during the absence of Mr. Fletcher with H. M.'s steamer Satellite

THE STEAMER PHLOX, Captain Baker, arrived from Goa yesterday with the following passengers:—Mrs. Bellasis and two children, Mr. Barretto, 80 men, 20 women, and 15 children.

SURVEY OF HACK BUGGIES, &c.—Up to Tuesday the Commissioner of Police granted 436 licenses to hack buggy drivers, 28 to owners of shigrams and phaetons, and 281 to owners of hackeries.

SHIPMENT OF COTTON FROM THE PORTS IN SIND.—During the last month 346,906 lbs. of cotton, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,18,475, were shipped from the ports in Sind to London, Liverpool, China, and Hongkong.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMAY.—During November last 5,433,372 lbs. of cotton, of the aggregate value of Rs. 23,85,074, were shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign ports.

ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION.—We observe that the boys of St. Mary's Institution are to give a Christmas entertainment to-night. Their performance last year was quite interesting and very well worthy of a visit We hope they will have an encouraging attendance this evening.

THE SKY RACES.—We believe that a course has been marked off for the forthcoming Sky Races, on the eastern side of the main drain, on the Byculla Flats, two miles in distance, and with a ridge inside, from which, in carriages or on foot, a good view of the race will be obtained.

DISOBEDIENT SAILORS.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Charles Olsen, of the Ship St. Albans, was sent to prison for three weeks, for continued wilful disobedience.—Henry Butler, of the Ship Zuleika, Captain Stevens, was sent to prison for a fortnight, also for disobedience.

SUIT BY THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.—At the Small Cause Court yesterday, before the First Judge, a suit was set down for hearing, brought by the Sheriff of Bombay against Vussonjee Jairaz to recover Rs. 124-14 being the balance of expenses incurred in an attachment of moveable property in a suit in the High Court in which Vussonjee was plaintiff. It was intimated to the Court that the matter in dispute had been amicably settled; the Court, therefore, struck off the case.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Parsee Bazaar Street, touching the death of Shapoorjee Sorabjee, a cook in the service of Nusserwanjee Furdoonjee, a broker. Early yesterday morning deceased's master awoke him. Shortly afterwards the master heard a splash in the water of the well in the house, and on looking round for the deceased missed him. A Parsee dived into the well and took out deceased's body, quite dead. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from drowning by falling into a well.

THE following alteration regarding the quantity of lime-juice in the dictary of emigrants proceeding from Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies has been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council under section 63 of Act XIII. of 1864:—"Ships leaving the port of Calcutta with emigrants shall, if bound for the West Indies, carry fifty (50) gallons of lime-juice for the use of every hundred (100) statute adult emigrants; or, if bound to the Mauritius or to Reunion, twenty-five (25) gallons per hundred (100) adult emigrants."

UNDER instructions from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, in order to promote the exclusive use of the Commercial Code of Signals in Her Majesty's Indian possessions, the use of Marryatt's Code of Signals shall be discontinued in all parts of India from the 1st July 1870, and that on and after that date, no signals will be made or answered from Government stations on shore or Her Majesty's ships at sea, except by means of the Commercial Code of Signals.—*Gazette of India*.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that on and after the 1st January 1870 the postage chargeable in India on correspondence conveyed by French packet between India and French offices east of Suez, and between India and British or British Indian offices east of Suez, distant more than 2,000 nautical miles, shall be increased from 4 annas per ½ oz. to 5 annas 4 pie per ½ oz. The revised rates of postage chargeable on correspondence affected by this order will be shown in detail in the schedule of rates given in the next number of the *Indian Postal Guide*, to be published under date 1st January next.—*Gazette of India*.

AHMEDNUGGUR COLLECTORATE.—From the report on the general character and prospects of the season 1869-70 in the above collectorate, we see that the season has been a very favourable one, and that the yield of the khureef crops has been very large. The grain has

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

been discoloured and slightly injured by the rain which fell after the crops had arrived at maturity. The cotton has been injured to a certain extent by the late falls of rain, but the crop though late will probably be fully an average one. Rubbee has been sown over a large extent of land, and the crops promise an exceedingly large return. Grass has been unusually plentiful. The state of public health has been generally good. Cholera prevailed to a slight extent in the talookas of Kurjut and Jumkheir.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, in consideration of their services in Abyssinia, to admit the undermentioned native officers to the second class of the order of British India, with the title of "Bahadoor":—1st Company Native Artillery (Bombay)—Subadar Shaik Emam, Dharwar. Corps of Madras Sappers and Miners—Subadar Peermaul and Jemadar Chinien. Corps of Bombay Sappers and Miners—Subadar Saye Errapa and Subadar (now Subadar Major) Shaik Junglee. 12th Bengal Cavalry—Ressaldar Hurree Singh. 3rd Regiment, Sind Horse—Ressaldar Meer Kassum Ali. 3rd Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry—Subadar Samueljee Issajee. The admission of Subadar Shaik Mahomed, of the 3rd Bombay Native Infantry, to the Order of British India, notified in G. G. O. No. 781 of the 23rd July 1869, is hereby cancelled, that native officer having died previous to the announcement of the distinction having been conferred upon him.—*Gazette of India.*

Kurrachee Fair and Exhibition.—The arrangements for the Kurrachee Fair and Exhibition, which is to be opened on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, are progressing rapidly, and most satisfactorily and successfully.—*Sindian*, Dec. 11.

Mr. Allen, the signaller who was charged, under section 302 I. P. C., with murder, was discharged yesterday by the City Magistrate. Mr. E. Leggett defended the accused. The dismissal of the case has been through the magistrate having no jurisdiction extending to the district where the alleged crime was committed.—*Ibid.*

Claims of Officers to Bonus Compensation.—We understand that the Government of India have requested the Madras Government to give instructions to the Bonus Compensation Committee at Madras, to strictly confine their enquiries in the investigations of claims of officers to the subjects laid down in Lord Cranborne's despatch of 1866.—*Madras Mail.*

The Illumination Committee—with Baron Dowleans at their head—have certainly not been idle. Most of the public buildings and ghats are already enshrouded by poles and scaffolding for the display of that wonderful "blaze of triumph" which is to manifest our exceeding great joy at having amongst us a real live prince of the blood. In the bazaars we understand glass lamps and oil are at famine prices, and even the humble chiragh is becoming an important article of commerce. Of course this is not to be wondered at if there is any truth in the rumour that some clever and enterprising Parsee has contracted with the lamp-makers to make lamps for no one but himself till the festivities are over—a rather neat stroke of business that—but we cannot help wondering how it is that Bombay should be able to beat Calcutta in the matter of a bargain.—*Englishman's Weekly Journal*, Dec 11.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 14th, 10-58 a.m.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society will be held in their rooms, Town Hall, this afternoon, at 5 p.m.

Election under Rule XXII. of the Society.—Dustoor Hoshung Jamasp.

Business.—Election of a President, to be selected by the Committee in accordance with the Bye-law XXIII. of the Society.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A CONDUCTOR.

Josiah Joplin, head overseer, Gun Carriage Manufactory, appeared yesterday forenoon before Mr. John Connon, at the Fort Police Court, to answer a charge of assault and cheating brought against him by a Eurasian girl named Elizabeth Brown. The girl, who is only about sixteen years of age, and who, we understand, was brought up in the Byculla Schools, had been induced by Joplin to live with him. To induce her he appears to have given her a written paper, containing certain promises, the nature of which we have not learned; but after cohabitation for a month or two he, according to the girl's story, struck her and turned her out of his house. The magistrate did not consider the case one which should be tried in his Court, and said that if the complainant wished to recover damages from the defendant she had better sue him in the Small Cause Court. In dismissing the case, the magistrate administered a severe rebuke to Joplin for his conduct.

DISPUTE ABOUT A SEAT IN THE THEATRE.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Mr. William Bond, of Messrs. Peel, Cassels, and Company, appeared on a summons to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Mr. Ruttonjee Merwanjee, assistant to Messrs. Framjee, Sands, & Co. Mr. P. M. Mehta conducted the prosecution.

Complainant said—I am assistant to Messrs. Framjee, Sands, & Co. I went to the Grant Road Theatre on the 1st December to see the performance of Mr. Dave Carson. I went into the gallery and took my seat. Mr. Bond occupied a seat in front of me. During an interval Mr. Bond went out and I occupied his seat. He came in after that and asked me to get up. I told him "If you think it rightful to get out I will get out." He told me to get out at once. I told him "I shan't. He then sat down on my lap and pushed me several times against the post. I thought it proper then to get out of the seat. I went to the constable in attendance and told him what had occurred, and he would not interfere in the matter. I went to Mr. Dave Carson and told him what had occurred.

To the defendant—I was in the theatre that night before the performance commenced and occupied only the two seats that night. I did not go out of Mr. Bond's seat before the row. The first words Mr. Bond said to me were, "Get out of my seat." He did not ask me "to be pleased to get out." He pushed my head and arm against the post. The pushing was like the rocking of a boat. I found the European constable down in the stalls.

To the Court—When Mr. Bond went out of his seat he did not tell me or any one that he was coming back again. I moved in front to see better.

Mr. Dave Carson said—I gave a representation at the Grant Road Theatre on the 1st inst. The seats in the gallery were not reserved and never are, nor are they in the stalls or the pit. If a gentleman has a seat and vacates it, that seat is forfeited.

Two other witnesses corroborated in material points the testimony of the complainant.

Mr. Bond stated in defence that he attended the Theatre on the night of the 1st inst. He bought a ticket for the gallery, and in exercising the right acquired thereby he took a seat in the front row, which he continued to occupy until two-thirds of the programme had been performed, viz., till the second interval. He then went out for a few minutes and returned before the performance recommenced. Proceeding towards the seat which he (Mr. Bond) had previously occupied he found a Parsee in it. He attracted his attention and said, "You have got my seat, will you please get out?" Complainant answered in an indignant tone, "No, I will not; this is not your seat." After looking round to see that he (the defendant) had not mistaken the position, he again addressed the defendant, "You have my seat, I have been sitting there all the evening," whereupon in an indignant manner he said, "This is not your seat; it is not a reserved seat; you have no more right to it than any other person." Defendant then looked round to see if there was a constable or other person in authority, and finding none, and thinking it useless to urge the matter, and believing he had a right to the seat, he again told complainant, "It is my seat, I have occupied it all the evening, and I mean to have it again," to which the prosecutor made no reply. Mr. Bond then stepped over the back of the bench on which he was sitting, and attempted to occupy his seat; and the Parsee's body being there he came down upon him. He then took hold of the rail in front of the seat, and made several ineffectual attempts to re-occupy his seat; believing that the Parsee's body ought not to have been an obstacle in the way. Suspending his efforts to get possession, defendant said to him, "Will you get out, Sir?" The reply was, "I will get out, only give me time to get out like a gentleman, and I will get out." Thereupon Mr. Bond said, "You had better be quick about it then." There was no impediment to his getting out. He then without protest or remark of any kind got out and briskly walked out of the gallery.

Mr. Alfred King, storekeeper of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and Mr. Frederick King, of the same Company, were examined for the defence.

Taking the whole circumstances of the case into consideration, the magistrate convicted the defendant and fined him five rupees.

THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I trust I may be permitted to draw your attention to a resolution which has just been passed and put into execution by the authorities of the Byculla Schools, the effect of which is that no mistress or matron of the Girls' School shall be permitted to receive gentleman visitors on the premises. Now, the extreme unfairness and even cruelty of such a ruling will be apparent on the face of it. The masters of the Boys' School may receive and entertain what visitors they please, while the unfortunate ladies are debarred the pleasure of even seeing their friends. There are many who would like to know the object with which this arrangement has been made, and who would feel highly obliged to any gentleman connected with the institution who might have the goodness to make it known to them.—I remain, &c., T. M. R.

CONVICT LABOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—From the prominent notice you gave to the late resolution of the Government of India, respecting the employment of convicts on out-door labour, I think that you deem the subject one of considerable importance, and have therefore ventured to address you on the same.

When engaged in drawing up the outlines of what has since proved one of the best penal codes of law in the world, the attention of Macaulay was drawn to the subject of jail discipline, and a minute which he wrote thereon led the then Governor General to appoint a committee for the consideration of this important subject, and for report thereon after full and careful investigation. In connection with the result of the investigations of the committee I would refer to the Prison Discipline Report of 1838. That report conclusively shows that as a penal measure extra-mural labour was then subversive of discipline; in a financial point of view it was most costly; while the high rate of mortality amongst convicts employed on such labour showed that it was more fatal to health than any species of intra-mural labour. Step by step, fact by fact, has the argument been built up; every circumstance which could affect the general conclusion has been carefully weighed and considered, and the conclusion arrived at is certainly unassailable as a piece of inductive logic.

So much then for extra-mural labour some thirty years ago. Let us see if subsequent investigations confirmed the conclusions of the committee.

I may here remark that one of the great turning points in the history of prison discipline in India was the appointment by Lord Dalhousie of Inspectors General of Prisons. From that time (some 10 or 12 years after the sitting of the committee) divided authority in the management of jails ceased, and the direction of all matters, whether penal, financial, or vital, was concentrated in each province in the hands of one responsible officer. It is from the published official reports of these officers that I shall in my next letter show the opinions which have hitherto prevailed as to the merits and demerits of extra-mural convict labour.—Yours, &c.,

I. M. L.

Mr. NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE AND THE TOWN DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "A Hater of Town Duties" is guilty of gross misrepresentation when he accuses Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee of inconsistency in regard to the objectionable duty levied on grain imported into the town and island of Bombay. Your correspondent says, that "Mr. Nowrojee was the proposer of the resolution in favour of town duties, and that it now suits his purpose to change his ground," when he comes forward to propose that the Municipality should desist from levying any tax on grain, which is a necessary of life. All lovers of justice and fair play ought honourably to acquit this gentleman of the charge which your correspondent has thought proper to prefer against him. In November last year, when Mr. Nowrojee proposed that the Bench of Justices should sanction the levy of town dues for municipal purposes, he did so on the express understanding that no duties should be levied on the necessaries of life. In the speech which he delivered before the Bench meeting in support of his proposal on the 2nd November 1868, reported in your issue of the 7th November, he expressly stated that the necessaries of life should be exempted from the proposed town dues. He said on that occasion—

"With regard to the main principle of taxation which Mr. Foggo has mentioned, and which is to the effect that the necessaries of life should be exempted from such taxation, I entirely agree. (Hear, hear.) I say that the necessaries of life should be exempted from taxation. I agree with him in that respect, and think that if we levy any duty, however slight, on these, the people, shopkeepers and others engaged in that trade will try to raise the price and screw out a great deal from us merely on account of this paltry tax that the Municipality has imposed. Therefore, gentlemen, I entirely agree with Mr. Foggo in the view he takes that the necessaries of life should be exempted from taxation."

The above extract will, I hope, satisfy the public that Mr. Nowrojee has been consistent in the discharge of his duties as a member of the corporation, and that he has not changed his ground in the instance pointed out by your correspondent, nor in regard to any other matter.—I remain, &c., A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Bombay, 14th December.

THE HON'BLE Mr. STRACHEY AND THE LANDOWNERS OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The speech of Mr. Strachey, as recorded in your journal of to-day, is apt to mislead that familiar section of the human race known as "the public." It is too often the case that this community is the very last to be represented in an unprejudiced manner in either Supreme Councils or those of lesser degree. Nor does the fact of "the public" selecting one of their own body to be a medium of communication between themselves and those in authority ensure the just representation of their causes, their complaints, or their desires being equitably received.

Now it would be folly to consider Mr. Strachey as an advocate of the British landowners of India, and more especially of the upper provinces, but from the speech I refer to a casual reader would easily be led astray into the conviction that the hon'ble member was nothing else than a doughty champion of the so-called "public."

The public that gentleman alludes to is not a combination of the landholders, the Government officials, and the large body of the people who have not the slightest interest in any territorial possessions whatever, but is simply a public formed by the latter section only, who, having no stake in the *future* welfare of this country beyond that of well-wishers, are guided in their opinion of the justice of measures by their implicit confidence in the impartiality of their senators. These form the body of whom Mr. Strachey speaks when he alleges that "the public have been swindled"—a term he feels compelled to adopt from his inability to conjure "a milder one." These utterances fall glibly on the ear, but they are undoubtedly—though probably unwaringly—dishonest ones. The opinions at present entertained by Mr. Strachey and other hon'ble members of the Viceregal Council relative to the laws of the acquisition of land are far from being analogous to the opinions of the landowners themselves, whose sentiments on the question are the offspring of bitter personal experience, and in no greater degree can the "opinion and information" elicited from the local Governments be regarded as a true reflex of the *vox populi*. Until there is a full and proper protection afforded by the Government to the British landowners of India, and not only protection, but a liberal appreciation of the great ultimate good for which those settlers here are devoting life and labour, honest capitalists will not embark in those speculations with such willingness as could be desired.

The term "market value" applied by Mr. Strachey is just as ambiguous as that of "the public," and has certainly not been hitherto correctly defined by the dicta of the Supreme Council. Take the case of a landholder who has expended five years' assiduous labour and attention on his allotment. A large slice of that land is all at once urgently required by the Government. Well, the Government ought to have the right of regaining possession of that portion or the whole if they desired, but they should take into consideration, not the actual value of the land at that period, but its *prospective* value to the person who has been working it. His plans and schemes for years to come have been pondered over, altered, and matured, and any apparent increase in the value of his estate in its fifth year of cultivation is but a faint for-shadowing of its "market value" a score of years to come.

I do not attempt to argue that compensation should be given "for the destruction of the picturesque" or "for regard to sentiment." I take these to be two dexterous touches of argumentative finesse worthy of a Curran or a Philpotts but irrelevant to the subject in question.

A rich man foreseeing the increase of a seaport village purchases largely and "holds on," probably not expending one single shilling on the improvement of that property. Liverpool affords many instances of this. In the process of time that property attains an inevitable value, but at any period subsequent to the original purchase its market value is decidable. Its worth is the result of extraneous causes, and not the issue of large expenditure and a life-time of long deliberate thought and invaluable labour.—I am, &c.,

N. W. P.

A MELEE AMONGST HINDOOS.

Two charges of assault, arising out of a case lately decided on the Ecclesiastical side of the High Court here, came on for hearing before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday. The first charge was brought by Arjoon Gungadass against Sumal Veera, Methu Ranmull, Peta Veera, Pacha Bhica, Luximon Duva and Bhoja Ranmull for assault. Mr. Mayhew appeared for the complainant and Mr. Starling for the defence. The case for the prosecution was that defendants had come late at night to his house in Nacoda's Oart, near the Framjee Cowasjee's fire-temple, had pulled him out of his bed and assaulted him to the effusion of blood. After hearing a number of witnesses, His Worship said the proof was so unsatisfactory that he must at once dismiss the case. Mr. Starling applied for costs, as some of the defendants had not even been identified as present on the occasion, but His Worship declined to award costs, as he thought the prosecution was not so groundless or vexatious as to justify that.—The other case was brought by several of the above defendants against the complainant Arjoon Gungadass and others. The complainants allege that they entered the Nacoda's Oart on the occasion referred to in the first case to invite some friends to a feast on the occasion of their feasting the Brahmans, and that as they were returning Arjoon and several others set on them and assaulted them with clubs to avenge his defeat in the High Court proceedings. The hearing of the second case was adjourned. Besides these cases there is another prosecution in the Police Court arising out of the same dispute.

"ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP."

The frequenters of the theatre got a treat on Tuesday evening, in the first performance for this season of the burlesque "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Scamp." The "get up" was excellent, the performance capital. The programme opened with the performance of the Minstrels, which was interesting as ever; then came the "Dak Gharrie" with a lot of fresh local hits, whilst Mrs. Dave Carson and Mons. Semeladis followed up with their brilliant artistic execution. And after that came "Aladdin." Everybody knows the history of this wonderful scamp, and a notice of it need only be brief. Mr. South, to begin at the top of the ladder or rather of the programme, made an excellent Sultan, and he was well supported in his acting, if not in his Chinese difficulties, by Mr. Pollock, who, as Vizier, certainly excelled himself. Pecoe was rendered with much taste and with fine grace. To represent such a young man, his father's hope and his own pride, required no little tact and ability, but both these were possessed by Miss Deering, who to the happy disappointment of the audience took this part instead of Mr. Haygarth as entered on the bill. Aladdin (Mrs. Richardson) was very neat in his acting, he was worthy of his mother, who was indeed a cure; and no wonder that he so determined as he did regarding the Princess Badroulboudor (Miss Wiseman) for she is a most interesting creature, her sayings and doings are pretty, and she trotted about the admired of all admirers. The oldest of them, Abanazar, was Mr. Carson. His appearance as an advanced ambitious Parsee was true to the life and was heartily applauded. As a Hindoo, too, he made a good turn out, but in this case the old saying was not true—the best did not come last. But then nothing could have been better than the imitation of a Parsee and the way in which Dave revealed a few of their little foibles. It's worth a drive to the Theatre to see the character. The other characters, "the slave of the lamp," and "the genius of the ring," were as ugly and as clever as they ought to be. Of all the characters in the piece one remark applies as to their study of their respective parts. It seems to have been thorough, and the play on almost every word that should be played on is given with due appreciation. The "Colleen Bawn," we see, is to be performed to-night. It deserves as good a house as "Aladdin" got—even better.

ON A RECENT POLICE CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As caprice and irregularities, not to say ignorance and inexperience, are so often laid at the door of magistrates in the mofussil, and such unfavourable comparisons drawn between the administration of justice there and in the presidency towns, I think it right to allude to a report which appeared in your columns on the 10th instant, of a case of alleged defamation of character decided in the Bombay Police Court. There is no occasion to mention names any further, so let us say that A is complainant and B the accused. A's statement is that B brought him up before a class of boys and pointed him out to them as a thief, and for brevity's sake we may add here that this complaint is proved by the witnesses, and its substantial truth admitted by the accused. Beyond all doubt *prima facie*, then, B had made and published an imputation concerning A, knowing that such imputation would harm A's reputation, *i.e.* would directly lower his moral character in the estimation of others, which constitutes the offence of defamation, according to section 499 of the Penal Code. I presume, of course, that the magistrate's finding has been incorrectly reported, for he is made to say, first, that the imputation did not directly or indirectly, in the estimation of others, lower the moral character of the complainant, which is simply nonsense, and secondly, that exception 7 would clearly apply to this case. Now if there was not a *prima facie* case of defamation made out under the principal section, what need to have recourse to an exception? There can therefore be no doubt that what the magistrate *did* say was, that though his character was lowered by the imputation, yet exception 7 would clearly apply. And in my mind there is no doubt whatever, that so far as the case was reported in your columns, exception 7 has no application whatever. It runs thus—"It is not defamation in a person having over another any authority, either conferred by law or arising out of a lawful contract made with that other, to pass in good faith any censure on the conduct of that other in matters to which such lawful authority relates." And as an illustration—"A schoolmaster, whose authority is derived from a parent, censuring in good faith a pupil in the presence of other pupils."

Now to bring this admittedly *prima facie* case of defamation within this exception it must be proved, first, that B had over A, at the time, authority either conferred by law or arising out of a lawful contract made with A, but as there is no evidence of a contract, either direct or implied, between A and B, the defence must rest upon the alleged authority of B over A, as master over pupil; but to sustain this it must be proved that A was a pupil: that he was a teacher is clear, but while he strongly disclaims for himself the further character of pupil, another teacher states—"I regard A as both teacher and scholar." What evidence this constituted it is for the magistrate to say. The office of a pupil is not so abstruse or recondite in its nature as to require the opinion of a skilled witness. Had the witness been examined as to facts from which A's position could be inferred,—for instance, such simple questions as, what lessons he learnt and to whom he repeated them; what was his place or number, and in what class,—then the all important question of whether or no A was a pupil would have been satisfactorily determined. So far as the evidence goes there is none to show he was a pupil. But even if he were a pupil, the exception has no application.

It must further appear that the charge of theft made against A was made *in good faith, i. e.* with due care and attention (section 52 Penal Code). Of this there is not a shadow of evidence, not a word to indicate that there was the slightest ground of suspicion, or that B had made any enquiry or made this serious charge after any trustworthy information. But even if A was a pupil and the words were used in good faith, the exception has no application, for it only protects *a censure on the conduct* of A, and in matters to which such lawful authority relates.

Now is telling a man he is a thief, *i. e.* that he has not only done a certain act, but under certain circumstances and with a certain intention, of none of which the speaker has any cognisance whatever, equivalent to passing a *censure* upon his *conduct*? The word "censure" means simply opinion; in this case it must mean an unfavourable opinion, "letting one know our mind;" but how can a man pass any opinion except upon matter with which he is acquainted? That in this case B was not acquainted with the matters in question is obvious from his desiring A to confess.

It is hardly necessary to point out lastly, that granting all the rest, this charge did not lie in matter to which such lawful authority relates. B's books had disappeared, and forthwith he charges A not only with causing their disappearance but with stealing them. If A was his pupil this was merely an accident. It was evidently not in the character of teacher and pupil, but looted and supposed looter that this dialogue took place. I therefore submit there was no evidence to show that B had any lawful authority over A, that the words used were used in good faith, that they constituted a censure on A's conduct, or that they referred to matters to which the *alleged* lawful authority related. Exception 7 therefore has no application, nor has any other exception so far as the case had gone.

It also appeared that while exhorting A to confess, B endeavoured to sharpen his recollection by striking him with a stick. *Prima facie*, I need hardly observe that this is punishable under section 330 with seven years' imprisonment. In conclusion I am very far from asserting that had the case been tried in the mofussil the result would have been different. I sincerely hope it would not. All I say is that the *enquiry* would have been very different. JUSTITIA.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 15th, 11-45 a.m.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan Latest dates, from Great Britain, *via* Turkey, 8th Dec., 4-45 p.m.; *via* Russia, 9th Dec., 4-16 a.m.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 13th and 14th December.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 p.m. of the 14th to 8 p.m. of the 15th December is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	5 44	0 1
" Calcutta	7 36	0 5
" Madras	6 26	3 35

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Dellal Ela, from Calicut.
For Jacob Varsy, from Cochin.

DECISION AS TO AMENDMENT OF CHARGES.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Westropp sat in the High Court on Saturday to dispose of a point at law, raised on one of the cases heard at the late Criminal Sessions which were adjourned till the decision by a full Court.

The case in which the point was raised was a charge against Govindass Hurrydass, a Brahmin mendicant, for theft of property belonging to Bheeroo Jawhara. Mr. Ferguson appeared for the prosecution, and Dr. Barton for the defence. The case for the prosecution was that the prisoner, who lived next to the prosecutor's house, had, in the absence of the prosecutor, coerced Bheeroo's wife to remain at the door; had then gone into the room and stolen some ornaments and money; on returning, told her to meet him at the railway station, but that he never went to meet her, and had disposed of the articles. The evidence showed that the woman had given the property to the prisoner and that they had been to elope, but the prisoner failed to keep his appointment at the station and the woman then informed on him. The prisoner was charged with stealing the property of Bheeroo, but the prosecutor in the course of his evidence said that some of the property belonged to his mother, Gowrabaee, though nothing to that effect had appeared in the depositions. Counsel for the prosecution asked leave to amend the charge by inserting the name of Gowrabaee. Dr. Barton objected, as that would affect his defence, which was that the woman gave prisoner the property and that he was not aware it was stolen. His Lordship referring to a decision by Sir Charles Jackson, refusing an amendment, said he had great hesitation in allowing the amendment, but permitted it to be made, remarking that it was at the peril of the counsel for the prosecution, and that he would reserve the point for the decision of the Full Court. At the close of the evidence the jury found the prisoner guilty of dishonestly receiving stolen property, and sentence was deferred.

Dr. Barton, who had raised the point, had not been instructed to appear at the argument, but he attended to answer any questions by the Court. He stated the facts of the case, and explained that he had objected because the amendment prejudiced the prisoner's case. The defence was that the property belonged to the prosecutor, so that there had been no theft in his wife having it, that she had given it to the prisoner, and that as there had been no original theft there could be no dishonest receiving. There had been no hint that the articles were not the exclusive property of the husband, and the statement that they belonged to his mother came on them like a clap of thunder.

Mr. Ferguson, who appeared for the Crown to support the conviction, submitted that the powers of the Court in India were wider than those of the Courts in England. The legislature had intended to do away with technical objections in India, and the Court had full power to amend any charge provided that did not prejudice the prisoner's case. He referred at length to the terms of the Acts on this subject and quoted numerous cases; and submitted that the prisoner's case had not been prejudiced by the amendment, and that the finding of the jury had been perfectly right.

The Chief Justice then said—The terms of Section I. of Act XVIII. of 1862 are, in my opinion, sufficiently extensive to allow the Court to make such an amendment as was made in this case; they are as extensive as they can well be. The section says—"Whenever there shall appear to be a difference between any statement in the charge, and the evidence offered in proof thereof, it shall be lawful for the Court, if it shall consider that the person charged is not prejudiced in his defence on the merits, to order an amendment to be made according to the proof." The English Act which has been referred to enumerates a great variety of amendments. It appears to me that the language of the Indian Act is such as to include all these, possibly to go further than the English Act; and, what we have to determine in the present case is, whether, looking to the nature of the case that was made at the trial against the prisoner, the evidence that was given and the line of defence adopted by his learned counsel, the prisoner was prejudiced in his defence on the merits of the case. Now, it appears to me, from what I have heard in the course of the argument, and from what my learned brother Westropp has told me took place at the trial, that the amendment which has been made may have had such an effect on the line of defence adopted by the learned counsel, that the prisoner may have been prejudiced. I think if that was possible—if there was a probability that the man's defence on the merits may have been affected or prejudiced, or that the case might have been presented to the jury in a different way from what it would have been if this amendment had not been made—we ought not to allow such an amendment to be made. It is very difficult—it must be in many cases exceedingly difficult—to say whether an amendment is such as to prejudice the defence of the accused on the merits. There may be many cases in which his defence on the merits cannot be in the slightest degree affected; and there may be innumerable cases in which it would be exceedingly difficult to draw the line. In such cases I think the ruling of the Court should be in favour of the prisoner; if there is the slightest reason to believe it would affect him injuriously in his defence the amendment ought not to be allowed. As I have said, from what I have heard from my brother Westropp and in the course of the argument, I think in this case the prisoner may have been prejudiced, and for that reason I think the amendment should not have been allowed.

Mr. Justice Westropp—I am of the same opinion as the learned Chief Justice. I think there is a great deal in what Mr. Ferguson has argued here, that in fact the Act of 1862 is not an Act which can be considered as giving the Court less power of amendment than the Act in England—14 and 15 Vict. Chap. 100. I also think there is much in what he has said with regard to the position of Mahomedan or Hindoo wives as distinguished from that of an English wife. In the case of an English wife there are many cases in which if she does take the property of her husband with an intent to elope, and her intended adulterer assisted in taking or receiving any such property, under such circumstances he would be liable to indictment. But I cannot help thinking that the learned doctor was more or less embarrassed in his defence by the amendment which was made. When he received his brief and studied the case for the defence he may have looked at the charges as presenting quite a different phase from what they presented after the amendment was made. He thought he had no case to meet except that of taking or receiving the property of the husband, whereas it turned out to be the property of the husband and his mother, and how far that alteration, and the alteration of the charges so as to make them conformable with the new state of facts may have influenced the jury it is exceedingly difficult to say; and where there is doubt whether the amendment does prejudice the defence I think the prisoner is entitled to the benefit of it.

The Chief Justice—I think it right to state there was another course open to the prosecution besides asking for an amendment. The prisoner might have been acquitted on this charge, and might have been charged before a magistrate according to the facts; acquittal on this charge would not have been a bar to charging him with stealing the joint property. It was not necessary that there should have been any entire failure of justice; that would have been a safer course to have adopted.

Mr. Justice Westropp—I should also add that the learned counsel perilled his case on the right to make the amendment, and he was aware that I doubted my power to make it. I don't sufficiently recollect the case before Sir Charles Jackson in 1855 to be able to say whether there were any peculiar circumstances in the case which led him to suppose that the amendment would prejudice the prisoner or that he decided it on the broad ground that any alteration of the statement of ownership would prejudice the prisoner.

The Chief Justice here retired, remarking that the case would now be disposed of by his learned brother as presiding Judge at the Sessions.

Mr. Justice Westropp then said the prisoner would be discharged. He escaped on a ground mainly technical, and might consider himself a very fortunate man indeed, and if he ever appeared again in that dock he would probably be severely dealt with. With that caution he would be discharged.

The prisoner was then formally discharged.

THE JAPANESE AND THE RUSSIANS.

The Japanese Government has sent several hundreds of colonists to pre-occupy the north coast of the island of Yesso, so as to deprive the Russians now settled at the south of Saghalien, on the other side of the narrow straits, of all pretext for extending their encroachments to the Japanese island on the ground of its northern shore being uninhabited.

REALLY RICH MEN.

The following statistics are taken from the Income-Tax Returns for Great Britain. Of persons assessed at £50,000 a year and upwards, there are in:—

		Total Income.
England,	54	£4,894,694
Scotland,	9	£666,207
Ireland,	4	£299,420
	67	£5,860,321

giving a grand result of 67 really rich men, with an average income of about £88,000 a year.—*Pioneer.*

PAPER CURRENCY AND RESERVE.

Appended is a statement of the amount of Government currency notes in circulation, and of the amount of coin and bullion reserve and Government securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, on 30th November 1869:—

Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in Circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	4,85,32,400	1,18,14,799	2,23,39,758	4,65,97,770*
Madras	65,25,760	26,55,586	27,28,404	53,83,990
Bombay	4,41,54,080	2,80,26,790	1,17,52,960	4,34,33,750+
Allahabad	29,03,910	23,45,159	11,03,291	34,48,450
Lahore	21,19,940	27,90,643	7,00,037	34,90,680
Calicut	6,50,850	9,03,061	1,00,059	10,03,120
Trichinopoly	6,19,890	10,82,891	1,00,059	11,82,950
Vizagapatam	2,71,180	3,97,561	1,00,059	4,97,620
Nagpore	26,98,570	21,76,348	5,47,902	27,24,250
Kurrachee	29,24,710	31,38,584	5,00,106	36,38,690
Akola	19,00,900	19,00,920	......	19,00,920
Total	11,33,02,190	5,72,32,342	3,99,72,635	11,33,02,190

* Including Rs. 1,21,30,718 silver bullion reserve, and Rs. 3,12,495 gold bullion reserve.
+ Including Rs. 36,54,000 silver bullion reserve.

PROGRESS!

An ingenious Yankee has actually applied for a patent for an invention which he calls "The Snorer's Friend." It is an arrangement of some sort which is to be fastened on the backs of pews. A Scotch minister, rebuking the habitual somnolence of his congregation, proposed to the Kirk-session that the fronts of the pews should be armed with spikes. "Hech, sir," said one of his elders, "we maun hae the spikes in the poopit." The best "snorer's friend" in church is a stirring parson who can keep him awake. But this is an age of progress. We have sleeping-berths in steam-boats, and sleeping-berths on railroads; by-and-by we shall have sleeping-berths in churches, not merely under the pavement, after the manner of our ancestors, but in luxurious pews. Going to church will be going to rest. The Sabbatarian will carry the day, and in the East his bearer will carry a bed. In the hot weather this may be pleasant, if not profitable. "Tired Nature sweet restorer, balmy sleep" will be introduced into our hymnals. Only the clergyman and the choir will have to keep awake. At the annual *mela*, in a place above Ranee Khet, may be seen hundreds of praying-machines at work for a week at a time. This suggests an economy of labour quite in unison with the "snorer's friend," and the other arrangements just alluded to. We commend the subject to the notice of the Metropolitan and other Bishops.—*Pioneer.*

DEATHS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department Bengal during the month of November 1869:—

Lieutenant C. A. H. Banister, Bengal Staff Corps (*a*), October 14th 1869, Kohat, Intestate.

Surgeon W. H. Yates, 41st Foot (*b*), November 1st 1869, Subathoo, Intestate.

Lieutenant R. L. Beatty, Probationer, Bengal Staff Corps (*c*), November 2nd 1869, Peshawur, Testate.

Lieutenant C. Sheridan, Veteran Establishment November 11th 1869, Allahabad.

Cornet A. E. Gambier, 4th Hussars (*d*), November 11th 1869, Meerut, Intestate.

Lieutenant C. R. St. Quintin, 19th Hussars (*e*), November 17th 1869, Cawnpore, Intestate.

Ensign H. A. Wood, 1st Battalion, 5th Foot, November 26th 1869, Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Watson, Bengal Staff Corps, November 29th 1869, Calcutta.

(*a*) Next of Kin, father, Surgeon Major G. Banister, administering.
(*b*) Widow, Mrs. M. R. Yates.
(*c*) Widow, Mrs. E. M. Beatty, Peshawur.
(*d*) Next of kin, father, the Reverend S. J. Gambier, Dinard, St. Malo, France.
(*e*) Next of kin, father, C. St. Quintin, Folkestone, and late of Hatley Park, Cambridgeshire.

A HIGH AUTHORITY FOR SMOKING.

The Pope smokes! Who could have thought it? But the fact is beyond dispute. His Holiness not only smokes, but smokes a good deal. "A few days ago," says the correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing from Rome, "the Pope visited the Tobacco Manufactory, and was presented by the manager with several thousands of the best cigars. The Holy Father is a great smoker, invariably taking a cigar after every meal." By the Catholic world, which includes most of the smoking nations, this will be admitted to be the highest possible authority for smoking. Here, then, is an "End of Controversy" more satisfactory than Milner's. When the Pope fumes, who among his subjects will dare be obstinate? Many an objection has yielded to a cigar. We have heard of "the thunders of the Vatican," but never till now of its pipes. The news augurs well for the approaching Council. Few earthly influences are more quieting, more soothing, than that of tobacco. As Tannahil said of inferior beings, the Pope and his prelates will "sit in the clouds like the God's." There ought to be no "Counterblasts" like King Jamie's. St. Peter's is suggestive of harmony: no discordant note can there be listened to. The atmosphere is often cloudy; but whatever comes out of it will at least have the odour of sanctity. The great question is, and we curiously await the answer.—*Will the Council end in smoke?—Pioneer.*

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, N. W. P.
MATRIMONIAL JURISDICTION.

Monday, 9th December 1869.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Turner.)

Fitzgibbons *versus* Fitzgibbons and Must.

This was suit by Henry Fitzgibbons for dissolution of marriage with his wife Clementina Eliza Fitzgibbons on the ground of her adultery with William Henry Must. The petitioner also asked for Rs. 5,000 as damages.

It was alleged that the marriage was solemnized at Agra on the 20th October 1856, that the parties resided together until the 31st May 1860, when the respondent committed adultery with the co-respondent, in whose house she and her husband were then living.

The case first came on for settlement of issues on the 1st July last, when the counsel for the co-respondent pleaded orally on his behalf, that the adultery complained of had been conduced to by the wilful neglect and misconduct of the petitioner towards the respondent; that he had further been guilty of cruelty towards her, and had wilfully separated himself from her without reasonable excuse. No one appeared on behalf of the respondent, but the counsel for the co-respondent stated that there was every reason to believe that the respondent was a lunatic and incapable of managing her own affairs. The pleader for the petitioner then petitioned for a commission to issue to Calcutta, where the respondent was residing, in order to ascertain whether or not she was of unsound mind.

The Commission was returned with the evidence of Doctor A. J. Payne, who stated that he was of opinion that the respondent is of unsound mind and incapable of managing her own affairs.

Mr. Justice Turner, after other remarks, disposed of the case as follows:—

The seventh Section of the Indian Divorce Act explicitly directs the Courts to act and give relief in all proceedings under that Act, on principles and rules which are as nearly as may be conformable to principles and rules on which the Court for the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England, for the time being, acts and gives relief. The rule of the English Court by which the question before me is to be determined, is to be found in the judgment of the late Judge Ordinary in *Bawden* vs. *Bawden*, 31 Law Journal, Prob. Mat. and Admiralty 94. In that case the learned Judge ruled that a suit for divorce could not be allowed to proceed when it was proved that the respondent was a lunatic, and, following the English Court, I order that proceedings in this suit be stayed.

The following "marriage" notice appears in a Durham (England) paper, apparently without exciting suspicion of a joke:—"At Purton, 1st instant, the Count de la Terriere, of Howiton Hall near Barking, to Tabitha Felicia, youngest daughter of Mr Thomas Fussy Catt, formerly of Catterick Bridge, Yorkshire.

RECEPTION BY THE CZAR, OF THE EMIR OF BOKHARA'S SON.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, Nov. 20.)

It is said that the son of the Emir of Bokhara, lately received by the Emperor of Russia, laid the following presents at the feet of the Czar:—Three magnificent suits of sable, three valuable cachemires, lined with astrakan of the rarest quality, and four handsome sets of saddle harness, studded with precious stones. To the empress was presented a diamond ring of great price, cachemire handkerchief of delicate workmanship, and a diadem set with precious stones. At the audience which took place at the Winter Palace, Prince Seid Abdoul Fattah Khan and an envoy addressed the Czar. Prince Seid said:—

"I, Prince of Bokhara, the very humble servant of your Majesty, have the honour to inform you, most august Emperor, that it has pleased the Emir, my father, to order me to assure you of his sentiments of sincere devotedness. I esteem myself most happy to have been admitted to your presence, and shall all my life be proud of this interview."

The envoy humiliated himself at a greater length, and addressed the Czar in the following manner:—

"Very powerful Emperor, may your power increase and your reign be prolonged! I, Abdoul Kassim Bey, have the happiness to submit very humbly to the exalted attention of your Majesty, Sovereign of many countries, great Monarch whose reign is glorious, that, as your Majesty is no doubt aware, ties of friendship have long existed between Russia and Bokhara; that the Sovereigns of the two countries constantly strengthened and tightened these bonds; and that their subjects, especially those of the trading classes, lived mutually on good terms. But, in consequence of some external causes, those friendly feelings suddenly gave place to hostility. Although, thank Heaven! that state of things is now somewhat modified, and former amity and commercial relations have been restored, yet our Emir is penetrated with feelings of infinite regret and repentance for the late events. For that reason he has sent with me his son, Seid Abdoul Fattah, and has charged us to submit to your Majesty the expression of his sentiments, to present to you this letter, and to pray you, August Emperor, to forget the past, to confide in his sincerity, and to deign to consider the presence of his son at your Majesty's Court as a proof of his sincere devotedness, in order that the good relations between Russia and Bokhara may daily become consolidated more and more, for the welfare of the nations which Divine Providence has confided to your Majesty and to the Emir. May the grace of the Almighty preserve you for the happiness of your subjects!"

The Emperor Alexander was pleased to accept the apology of the small prince who hangs on the skirt of his dominions, and expressed the wish that commerce and the friendly feelings of former times should be renewed between the two countries. A few days afterwards, a grand review was given at St. Petersburgh in honour of the Emir of Bokhara, and renewed relations, in which 40,000 men took part. The Czar, who appeared for the first time since his return from the Crimea, had a special escort of Georgians and Tcherkesians in coats of mail and wearing steel helmets, and also Circassians clad in their national costume. The members of the Bokhara mission are said to have been much astonished at the display of riches "which surpassed those of Mahomet's paradise." The escort, chosen by his Majesty, was of ominous signification, and will, no doubt have its effect on Abdoul Fattah and Abdoul Kassim. As we are especially interested in the march of Russia towards the East, we must notice the following paragraph printed in a paper published in Vienna:—

"The new path opened to Russian commerce in Central Asia—a route which abandons the Steppes of Orenburg to follow the Volga, the Caspian Sea, and the Amon Daria (Oxus)—may be considered as assured. This at least is what the Under-Secretary of War, General Count de Heyden, announces officially. In a letter he has just addressed, by orders from the minister, to the society founded for the promotion of the native commerce and manufactures, and which communication was read at one of the late general meetings of that body, he declares that his superior has already taken all the measures necessary for the success of this work, and that Russian merchants can now direct their operations and their capital towards the Eastern coast of the Caspian. From this announcement the conclusion may be drawn that the military establishment in the Bay of Krasnovadok, reported as probable by the *Invalide Russe* (the organ of the War Office), is already a partly accomplished fact, and that the expedition against the Turcomans and the Khanat of Khiva is decided upon."

In addition to all this we must notice the spirit in which General Fleury, the new French Ambassador to St. Petersburg, has been received by the Anti-Prussian party. Their organ, the *Moscow Gazette* is of opinion that the most faithful friend of Napoleon III. has been entrusted with a mission to detach Russia from Prussia, and to create a good understanding with France by promising a solution of the Eastern question.

THE GOVERNMENT BILL ON IRISH LAND.

(*Economist*, Nov. 20.)

It is said currently, and we apprehend truly, that the Government Bill on Irish Land will contain something more than a compensation for tenants' improvements, and enabling clauses to facilitate the purchase of freeholds by tenants who have saved money. The former of those provisions will certainly be in the Bill, and the latter probably. But besides these there will be something else less easy to describe, and perhaps as yet less perfectly thought out. In "extreme cases," it is said, the power of the landlord is to be limited. He is to be prevented from making a "grossly unfair" use of his legal right; a local tribunal is to sit frequently in every part of Ireland, which shall have power to redress tenants' wrongs, to prevent any capricious eviction, and to arrest any excessive or tyrannical rise in the rent. We do not profess to be able to describe with accuracy what the Government mean to propose next February. Indeed we do not believe that the Government yet know fully and exactly what they intend to propose. A great deal of information is yet to be collected which must suggest much and modify much. But the general notion is said to have been agreed on by the Cabinet and to be such as we have described it.

The general ground on which this proposal is to be defended is the same on which compensation to tenants for improvements made without the owner's consent at last rests. It used to be said—"Such compensation is an infraction of the landlords' rights. If the tenant wished to alter the condition of the land he should have stipulated for proper terms. If he did not so stipulate it is his own fault. The law cannot help him if he did not help himself, for he had the power to help himself." But the reply is that really he had not the power to help himself—at least not in many cases. In many parts of Ireland the landlord has entirely and absolutely the command of the market: he can dictate his own terms, as Lord Leitrim dictated them; he can say what the tenant shall do and what he shall not do, and the tenant cannot effectually gainsay him. There is still in these districts—what before 1846 there was almost in all Ireland—a great excess in the demand for land over the supply; for two farms which are to let there are (say) three farmers to take them, and so the tenant has to take what is given him, and the landlord makes his own terms. He cannot therefore insist on payment for such buildings as he may erect, or on compensation for such improvement as he may make; still less can he protect himself by a lease against an unlooked-for rise in his rent, or against sudden capricious eviction. He is (as the lawyers say) under *duresse*; he cannot stand out for such terms as a person free to act, who might either contract or not, would require. He must take what is given him. The land, as he says, is "his life"—the thread certainly of his mental enjoyments, and perhaps the condition of his physical existence; and if he cannot obtain it on good terms, he must be content to accept it upon bad ones. And this inability in the tenant to make a good contract is an evil not only to him but to the nation too. A race of spiritless, idle occupiers of land is thus created, who do not improve because they have no interest in improving; who do not work much more than is necessary, because if they produced a visible surplus that surplus would not belong to them; who hide any petty savings they may make for fear the rent may be raised at once upon them.

In similar cases Government has interfered before, where there is both an incompetence to make a fair contract and a consequent public evil. The "Ten Hours' Bill" is an obvious and remarkable case. While the law permitted twelve hours' work no operative could do less, for others would work twelve if he did not; no manufacturer could keep open less than twelve, for others would keep open notwithstanding, and undersell and ruin him. And in consequence a large population was degraded and worked to death, through a real inability to make the contracts which each of them would have been glad to make if he could, and these contracts, therefore, the law stepped in and made for all. The statutory rule on Sunday is a yet more striking example. The law says to all shopkeepers you shall not sell your goods, and to all labourers you must not work on the seventh day, because if one were permitted to do so every one would be compelled, and a whole community would be made to work to its own disadvantage and against its will.

Upon principle we do not object, therefore, to the suggested proposal that Government should protect the Irish tenant against the excessive evils of tenant competition, and should give the tenant the benefit of the contract he would have made if he had been able. On the contrary, thus exactly stated and limited, the idea is clear and wise. But in applying it to practice there are many difficulties which the Government will have to solve more or less perfectly, and which will make a Tenure Bill thus conceived as difficult a plan to frame as any that was ever brought into Parliament. One or two of these difficulties we will state:—

First. The reason only applies to cases where the landlord has (which we may call) a *tyrannical* command of the market—where his supremacy is so complete that there are not, as there ought to be, two parties to a bargain but one only. But in many parts of Ireland there is no *such* supremacy. The land is in great demand; it gains the owner a high rent; but the tenant could leave the land alone and still live as a labourer decently, though poorly. Here the landlord has no doubt the advantage of owning a very desirable article, but so have many other dealers. Land near Lombard-street is excessively desirable; persons in certain kinds of business find it very convenient to live near there. But the law does not, and ought not, to keep down rents in the City. The first difficulty of the plan is that the Government, or the local tribunal which the Government sets up, must find some efficient test to distinguish the cases in which the landlord has derived the full advantage of favouring circumstances in a fair bargain from cases where he has only imposed his own terms and made no real bargain at all; or to put it the other way, a test must be formed to say whether in this or that case the tenant has bid unwisely for a luxury he excessively coveted, or gave the last price for a necessary without which he could not live.

Secondly. There is a grave difficulty as to the rights of property. The law at present says that the Irish landlord may evict when he chooses, and may raise his rent when and as high as he likes. But now we are going to impose restrictions on him. We are going to say you shall not evict except under certain conditions, and you shall not raise your rent at least above a certain height, except under certain circumstances. And *if* this reduces the value of land, the owner certainly can complain. One class of owners especially can do so—the purchasers under the Encumbered Estates Court. These are often men of small means who buy land as an investment, who calculate how much they can make of it, who look to raising the rent as high as they can raise it—whom the English law has encouraged, whom English statesmen have incited to do these things—and yet now our law and statesmen turn round and say—"You shall not do what we said; we told you if you bought the land, you might use it as you pleased, and for your own profit, but we have since changed our minds, and you are to use the land for your tenant's good, not your own." Possibly in fact the value of land will not fall; sanguine men say it will rise very much; still it *may* fall, and such a change of policy is painful to say the least of it.

Thirdly. We confess we do not yet understand what sort of tribunal it is that, in a country of parties and partisans like Ireland, can mete out on so delicate a matter such exact and scrupulous justice. It must be cheap, it must be at hand, it must sit frequently; and this presupposes many persons. But we fear few persons in Ireland are impartial enough to judge between landlord and tenant, and the needful special knowledge is nowhere very common.

And lastly, what is most important of all: in alleviating the symptom we must not prolong or augment the disease. The ultimate cause of all the difficulty is that the demand in Ireland for land is too great; that there are many fewer farms than there are tenants wanting them. But if we fix all the present tenants on their farms (or make a law approaching it), we shall restrict the number of farms in the market, and so much intensify the bidding for the few that remain. The *would-be* tenant—the saving agricultural labourer say—would have no chance of becoming an actual tenant. He began without land, and he must continue without land. As it is, some tenants go to America and so make room for those below them; but if we keep them all here, the land-hunger will grow worse and worse, and no Irishman will have a chance of rising in the career he most loves.

We do not set down these difficulties because we object to the forthcoming proposal. We only wish that the whole subject should be seen as it is, and that when the proposal is fully explained to us we should be able to judge of it impartially and with knowledge.

A DEMOCRATIC SPEECH.

Felix Pyat delivered a remarkable speech at an electoral meeting at the Faubourg St. Antoine in Paris on the 14th ult.,—remarkable as a specimen of the pungent and inflammatory addresses by means of which the Democratic leaders succeed in exciting the people. It is stated to have produced a tremendous sensation. We append the greater part of it:—

"There are two kinds of sovereigns, just as there are two kinds of candidates. The Emperor is the sovereign of the candidates who have taken the oath; the people is the sovereign of the candidates who decline to take it, and that is the only sovereign I acknowledge. The people is the revolutionary sovereign, and therefore the sovereign after my own heart. I acknowledge but one sovereignty—that of the people, of those who work for their living; that sovereignty is for me the only possible crowning of the edifice—the edifice whose foundations are the principles of right; the principles of '89—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity (applause). Now, people are constantly talking of these principles; do they know what these principles mean? I question whether they do; they might 20 years ago, but since then they must have been a mere puzzle for most people. After three revolutions undertaken to bring about the triumph of these principles we ought to know them; they cost us dear enough. But words unfortunately go a long way with us: let us look a little into facts, and inquire what has become of those principles during the last 20 years that candidates have taken the oath to that other sovereign I mentioned just now. Now, what is liberty? Our fathers, who knew what they were about, placed it at the head of their formula, as the fountain head from which the two other principles sprang. I won't enter into a scientific disquisition—I will merely say that liberty is the right which every man possesses of using all his faculties, physical, moral and mental—a right which is limited, or rather strengthened, in every individual case by the right of his neighbour; for man is a social animal, and his natural tendency is not to restrict but to increase his liberty. That is the principle; let us see how it has been applied. Let us take France, and Paris, the capital of France, and even some say the capital of the civilised world. Take the case of a young man, intelligent, enterprising, able to shift for himself, coming to Paris to use his faculties and earn his living on the faith of the principles of '89. On his arrival he is stopped at the barrier, cross-questioned—nay, searched—before he can pass the octroi. Suppose he has a dead sparrow about him, in the name of liberty and the principles of '89 he can't come in without paying duty. Well, he pays, and gets in. What will he do? I won't put things at the worst. He has some money in his pocket; he knows all about horses. Well, he buys a horse and cab, and places himself as the disposition of the public. The police steps in. You can't do anything of the kind; to own a hackney coach is a monopoly granted to certain privileged persons by liberty and the principles of '89 (laughter and applause). This is an exception, you will say. Very well; but the exception confirms the rule. Our youth does not give in. Says he to himself I am strong, honest, and active. I will carry letters about for individuals. The Post Office is a paying concern; I will do its work in a small way and more cheaply. 'Stop there,' cries the police, 'you can't do that; the carriage of letters is a Government monopoly.' Our youth, nothing daunted, knows something of chemistry. It strikes him that Government sells the public very bad tobacco very dear. Another monopoly. He then reflects that he may as well manufacture gunpowder. Gunpowder, luckless youth! (tumultuous applause.) That is more than the breach of a monopoly; it is a misdemeanor, a statutable offence, a conspiracy—it is more strictly prohibited than all the rest (loud applause.) Hang it! these principles of '89 are rather a nuisance. What is permitted, then, exclaims our hypothetical youth? You are constantly shouting to me that this, that, and the other is prohibited (laughter). Well, I am intelligent, well educated—I can write. I will make myself a journalist. Stop there! Have you got the requisite caution money? I will write pamphlets. How about the stamp duty? I will turn printer. Very good. But as a master you require a special licence—as a workman you need the livret. In short, he can't be a hawker, a wine shop-keeper, a tradesman, without a licence. He can't be a professor without a diploma; and if he wishes to be a broker, an agent de change, an attorney, a notaire, an huissier, or even a plain bailiff, the monopoly again stares him in the face. Well, he turns his attention to cleaning boots, carrying parcels, or distributing handbills in the street. He can do nothing of all these things without first having obtained a badge and a medal! (applause.) In short, there is nothing free but the police, and this in the name of liberty and the principles of '89. Driven to despair, our youth determines to kill himself, and sets about making his coffin. But he finds that though he may kill himself, the business of burying him is a Government monopoly more lucrative than all the rest! But he is saved! He is 20—he becomes a conscript—and in the name of liberty and the principles of '89, he is sentenced to nine years forced principles and military liberty, he becomes the incarnation of '89 as now understood, wearing a uniform and carrying a musket! (bravo, bravo.) So much for liberty! (applause.) Now, how about the second principle, equality? Citizens, have you ever seen one limb of the human body, one finger in the hand for instance, appropriating to itself exclusively all the nourishment meant for the whole body, and growing big and fat as a rich man, while the others grow thin and lanky as a poor man? No, you have never seen it. The nourishment which the body takes is equally apportioned between all its organs in virtue of a law of nature. That law is what we call equality (applause). Let us turn our attention from the body social to the body politic. Where is the equality between a Rothschild and a rag gatherer? Where is the equality between wealth and education on the one hand and misery and ignorance on the other? Where is the equality between the blouse and the broadcloth coat—between master and workman—between labour that produces but does not enjoy, and leisure which enjoys but does not produce? Where is the equality between the two castes, one above, the other below? Where is the equality between the rich man's son, born, as they say in England, with a silver spoon in his mouth, whom the world is laid under contribution to feed, clothe, house, and bring up—living in a Capua material and intellectual, with his valets, his mistresses, and his toadies—with fire in winter and ice in summer, until he dies—as he lived—in cotton wool, and buried, is embalmed and laid up in marble. Where is the equality I say, not between him, but between his horses, well fed and kept warm with flannel wrappers, and the poor man's child, born in the hospital, living in the workshop, dying in the workhouse, and closing his career of wretchedness as a subject on the dissecting table of the hospital deadhouse—worked all his life from his birth to his death; workman he gives his toil; soldier his blood; dead he gives up his corpse to enable science to find out means of curing the rich man whose bondsman he remains even after death. So much, citizens, for equality (sensation)! Let us say no more about it. I often hear people say that France does not understand liberty, but that equality is her strong point. Well, one does not go without the other. How many poor men are required to make up a rich man? Nearly as many as there are subjects required to make a king. The question has been put to science, to revolution. The people well know how to solve it ("We will, we will"). So long as the workman shall not have the right of receiving, without any deduction, the proceeds of his labour, the means of producing without any capital, and the liberty of producing without licence or livret, there cannot be a shadow of equality. There will always be two castes—masters and slaves, and no more equality than liberty (that's it! bravo). After 20 years' of taking the oath that is the result of the working of the second principle of '89—equality (applause). Now about fraternity. That I shall very soon dispose of. The master excludes the brother. Love ye one another! How am I to love my master? Our master is our enemy. The wolf is not the father of the lamb, and if he likes him it is simply as an eatable (laughter and applause). What is the fraternity of the cannibal—of the employer—that cannibal of our civilised times? What is the fraternity of France and Europe, armed to the teeth? The fraternity of the bayonet and the guillotine? the fraternity of the Mitrailleuse and the Chassepot? the marvels of Mentana and Mexico? the fraternity of the soldier and the priest which kills and which curses? the fraternity of Judas and Cain, of December and Cayenne, of Paris and Rome, of Ricamarie and Aubin? (enthusiastic applause.) That is the result of your policy—oath-taking policy—for 20 years, as regards fraternity. After three revolutions we have not destroyed an abuse that has not grown up again. Instead of a king we have an emperor. Instead of Duke de Montmorency, Duke de Persigny. Instead of the cowl of Fenelon, the mitre of Dupanloup. Instead of the Cent Suisses the Cent Gardes; instead of the manorial rights, the octrois; and, here close by the spot where we now are, instead of the Bastille (the whole room rising with a shout Mazas! Mazas! We will pull it down too!) Before the Revolution there were 27 executioners—and that was 27 too many—at the present day there are 89! So much for fraternity! But why this contradiction between words and their meaning? It is because for 20 years a perjurer's reign has obliterated in our minds common sense as well as moral sense—has perverted our reason and our conscience, destroyed courage and frankness—the head and heart. Quick! let us get out of this impure atmosphere of fiction and fraud, of lying oaths and lying words, of perjury and falsehood. France is dying in it. Open the portals, citizens. Let in pure air—morality and truth (applause)."

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THE SALT LAKE CITY.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF "THE TIMES.")

OMAHA, OCT. 20.

I HAVE just come from the Salt Lake City, and as by the failure of the Union Pacific Railway to keep its time I am obliged to wait at this place till to-morrow, I sit down to tell you something about my visit to the Mormons.

That visit is now fresh to me, so that I cannot affect to arrange my impressions in a manner which shall give you distinct tabulated information under such different heads as politics, religion, agriculture, and the like—I can best set down what comes uppermost in what I have seen and heard during an eight days' sojourn in the City of the Saints.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railway, though it skirts the Great Salt Lake, nowhere runs within 35 miles of the Salt Lake City. A coach takes you to it by an abominable road from Uintah. A branch railway, however, will be opened in the course of a few weeks, and then the seclusion of Brigham Young's famous town will be gone for ever. Some Mormons affect to be pleased with the prospect of this publicity, but I don't believe them. Certainly, no sign of a desire to be visited has yet been shown by their authorities, if we may judge by the state of the road which leads to the city from the Uintah Station. It is more full of deep holes than any I ever traversed. Two stages run daily—one meeting the eastward and the other the westward train; but the influx of strangers by these is inconsiderable in a city of some 20,000 inhabitants. When the branch railway is opened hundreds will be tempted to have a passing look at the City of the Saints where one now submits to the long jolting imposed upon visitors. There seems no reason, moreover, why, having once been invaded by the rail, the Mormons should not see it carried by the Valley of the Jordan and the Utah Lake through their country settlements. However their rulers may wish to remain isolated, the people will see the superiority of a train to the old tedious waggon, and will probably prefer being hanged for a sheep rather than for a lamb. The deed is done. The iron road has bored its way through the shell of Mormonism, and the Saints must make the best of it. Rumour says that Brigham has already made a very good thing of it indeed, as he took the contract for many miles of the Union Pacific.

We left Uintah Station at about noon, the train steaming off on its single line of rail for its solitary journey over the wilderness. Having secured two seats outside the stage, we looked with special interest on our route and its surroundings. The road ran at the foot of hills on our left. On our right lay a flat country dotted with Mormon farms; beyond it the beautiful Salt Lake twinkled in the sun, and across this, some 40 miles off, rose a grand range of snow-patched mountains.

We met a large number—almost a procession—of tilted carts, each driven by an elderly, shaven, sour-faced man. In the carts were beds, kettles, baskets, &c., among which sat one or more of the sourfaced men's wives. Not to mince the matter, I never saw such a collection of ugly, shrivelled, melancholy-looking women in my life. They wore long poke bonnets, like the tilted carts they rode in, from under the roofs of which they scowled at the stage as their lords and masters drew on one side to let us pass. We learnt from our driver, a surly fellow, that they were leaving the half-yearly conference which had just broken up, and that some of them had come 200 or 300 miles to attend it. Hence the beds, kettles, &c. At first we were sorry to have missed this gathering, but, perhaps, it was for the best, as we came upon much sentiment which the conference had just aroused.

The scene remained the same for several hours. At last, on reaching the top of a rise in our road, we saw sloping gently from the hill on our left what appeared to be a long shrubbery, thick-set with gables, walls, and chimneys, and in the midst of it a huge white oval rounded roof, like a monstrous egg. This was the City of the Saints and the egg was the Tabernacle. We soon entered the town. Each house, as a rule, stands in an orchard of small trees. The streets are very wide, unlighted, unpaved, and skirted on either side by small streams of water. They are, as is usual in American towns, at right angles to each other, and on three sides the slope of the hills prevents the streets going far on the fourth side—stretch out towards the plain ready for any extension of the city, and pointing towards the still unoccupied valley flats. The extreme perspective of these streets is very striking. Shortly after we were put down at the Townshend House, a hotel kept by a man of that name and his three wives, I strolled into the city. As I stood looking down one of these wide thoroughfares I perceived a cloud of dust in the distance, and waited to see what it would bring forth. Presently horsemen became visible, and before long a tribe of Indians revealed itself. The chief rode first. Then came a mixed multitude of warriors and squaws, almost all riding, the latter astride like the men, with children seated behind, holding on. It was a picturesque troop, but all were repulsively ugly. They were moving camp, and had come into the town to trade by the way. I saw in some shops stores of glass beads, which the Saints, at a very considerable profit, used as precious coin in their transactions with these people. Among the things sold by the Indians are buffalo robes, admirably dressed by the squaws. As I bought one for six dollars and a half, and have no doubt the vendor did not lose by the sale, the Indians do not receive a very high price for their work.

But to return to the Mormons. I took every opportunity of conversing with them and seeing what was going on. We had the honour of an interview with Brigham Young. He sent word that he would be ready to see us at 10 A.M., two days after our arrival. Picture a broad, white, dusty road, lined with two rows of low trees, and a gray stone wall on the left-hand side. Behind this lay Brigham's two houses and the detached school-room which he has built for his many children. One house, the first as you approach, has the figure of a recumbent lion on the top. This is the Lion House. The next is crowned by a beehive. This is the Beehive House. The next, approached by an arch, over which stands the large effigy of a bird with outspread wings, is the school-house. We saw him in the Beehive. There are three door-ways in the wall, from which a few steps lead to three separate entrances. One opens into the Telegraph-office. Saints must send their messages through that; another into the reception-room of the president, as he is called. We entered by this and found ourselves in a good-sized appartment, with brown sofas, a table with stereoscopic slides, &c., upon it, and pictures in oil of the 12 Apostles (Mormon) hung upon the walls. There were also a few photographs of some places on the Union Pacific, and a glaring advertisement of a steam fire-engine. The further part of the room was shut off by a low screen with a glass top. Behind it, at the end, were oil paintings of Joseph and Hiram Smith, a clock, a few books of reference, and Brigham's desk, with a number of letters upon it waiting his arrival. His private secretary took our cards in, and presently the great man himself entered by a side door, and, shaking hands, begged us to be seated on a sofa, while he took a chair in front and conversed with us. He was dressed in a black frock coat and trowsers, with a white waistcoat. He is about 5ft. 8in. in height, thick-set, with whiskers of light brown hair meeting under his chin. He has small light-blue eyes, a slightly aquiline nose, a square, business-like head, a tight-set mouth, and a strong jaw. I was much struck, however, with his jaded, weary look. They say he has aged much in the last six months, being now in his 70th year. He evidently considered us bores, if not spies. We had some general conversation about Hepworth Dixon's book, which he said he didn't like. The extension of the city, the Pacific Union Railway, and the advantages enjoyed by those who had emigrated to the Salt Lake, concerning which he asked me the names of some poor people whom I knew formerly in London, and said that if they did right they would fare well. Then we made our bow, and went way, the President politely shaking hands with us again at our departure. While there, I may remark that divers of his children were running about, and he took one pretty little girl between his knees as he sat receiving us.

We saw him and a bevy of his wives another day at the theatre, where he has a rocking-chair to himself in the middle of the pit. He did not occupy it, however, on that occasion, but sat in the stage-box with a lady who, they said, was his favourite wife, Amelia. Other wives with a swarm of his children sat elsewhere. There are 23 of the former living, beside a number to whom he is merely "sealed," and I believe about 40 of the latter, mostly girls. I tried hard to get photographs of some of his wives, but, though they have been taken, they are forbidden to be sold. The theatre is large, and badly lit. There is nothing in its arrangements to mark its difference from any other. It has a pit and three galleries, and looks very dirty. The pit is apparently appropriated by resident Mormon families. We saw divers men coming in with their three, four, or more wives. Nobody dresses for the performance, and there is a good deal of talking between whiles. The piece was *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*. It was badly acted, but the audience laughed on small provocation and seemed to enjoy itself. Gentiles and Mormons were present. Those sitting close by us in the front of the lower gallery were, I suppose, Gentiles. They seemed to know each other. A young man next me, levelling his opera-glass at Brigham when he entered his box, said to his companions, "Ah! there is the old devil; who has he got with him to-night? Oh! its Amelia."

From what I saw and heard I much doubt if Brigham's popularity among a minority of the Mormons is very strong. Lately Mormon workmen held mass meetings to protest against his lowering their wages, and carried their point. I was credibly assured that he tried to take half a dollar off their daily pay. Moreover, Mormon labour is not paid fully in money. I asked divers working Saints what they got. "Well," they said, "we get—so much." "But do you see the money?" I inquired. "No, not all," they replied; "part is paid in orders on the stores." Thus they are tied by the tooth, and find it hard to get away, especially as when they receive notes they are of Salt Lake currency, useless beyond the territory. These, however, they can change for greenbacks, at least in small quantities. I am convinced that many Mormons feel the pressure of their inquisitorial government more than they like to admit. They wriggle about under cross-questioning and make a poor business of putting a good face on the matter. The city is divided into—I think it is 21 wards. Over each of these a Bishop presides. Thus a Bishop looks after about 1,000 people. He is aided by 18 teachers, who call upon each family once a month and report on their conduct.

I give a specimen of the sort of conversation I had with Mormons in one that I held with a young man whom I knew in London, and who, indeed, with much expression of surprise at seeing me there, hailed me in the street. "Now," said I, "tell me what the teacher does." "Why, he comes in, and we all sit round the room." "What does he do then?" "Well, he asks us questions." "Of what kind?" "Oh, whether we have attended to our prayers, paid our tithing, and been to meeting, and such like." "Anything else?" "Well, he will speak to us if the floor is not clean, and such like." "Can't you shut him out?" "Guess not." "What would happen if you declined to see him?" "Why, he would report us to the Bishop, and if we wouldn't let him in we should be cut off from the Church." "A man can't call his house his castle here, then?" He looked at me and shook his head.

This "cutting off from the Church" is a serious thing for it means no work to be had of Mormons, no help, no charity, no pity. Curiously enough, I stumbled upon an old man who had been servant in the family of a great aunt of mine. He had given up Mormonism, and found employment with the rector of the Episcopal mission here. I asked him how he had fared. He had been a devout Mormon, and was one of those who in former days had actually crossed the plains on foot, dragging a handtruck with his goods and leading his wife. "Sir," he said, "I got on well for some time, then I left some of my flour behind me. Many died. I thought I should not mind lying down to die myself. I was wore out. Then I stopped at one of the places where the overland stage changed horses, and hired myself to cook for passengers. There was very good wages, for the cook was killed about every five months by the Indians; but somehow I got on well with the Indians. I staid there till I had saved dlrs. 800 in gold. Then I started again for Salt Lake City and bought, as I thought, a lot of ground, but there worn't no written paper about it, so he took my money and I didn't get my lot. That worn't right, Sir, so I guv it up."

Now, this is a true story. Such things, of course, shake the confidence of some Mormons, and I was not surprised to hear many complaints; but the chief source of possible division arises just now from the two sons of Joseph Smith, David and Alexander, who are lecturing against polygamy—*i. e.*, against Brigham Young—in the Salt Lake City. We heard them both, and had some private conversation with Alexander. I will allude now, however, only to what occurred in public. It was Sunday afternoon I attended the service in the Tabernacle, where I heard a violent sermon by Mr. Smith, Brigham's first Councillor, mainly on the exclusiveness, isolation, or peculiar sanctity of the Saints, and polygamy. First he praised Brigham Young. He reminded them of what their President had done, and the persecutions through which they had passed. He urged their respect for him. This looked suspicious, for if the congregation had heartily loved him they would not have wanted such recommendations as I heard given. They sounded like excuses rather than praise. Then he went on to urge the necessity of separation and the danger of Gentile influence. He rated them soundly for the readiness with which some of them followed Gentile fashions. Then he pressed upon the people the holiness of polygamy. I sat facing hundreds of melancholy-looking women, who occupied the seats in the middle of the building, and narrowly watched the array of sad faces to see if I could detect a responsive glance. But there was none, though, as I fancied, a look of deeper sadness came upon those who were nearest to me. He thundered on about polygamy. He instanced, of course, Abraham, David, and Solomon—Mormons are rather shy of talking about Adam, who only had one Eve given to him—he assured them that the Fathers were divinely and specially right in having many wives, and after declaring that unless polygamy were of God's appointment every Bible ought to be burnt, wound up by dragging in Christ among the supporters of that practice, and triumphantly concluded his sermon with the sentence from the Book of Revelation, "I am the root and offspring of David, the bright and morning star," as a characteristic saying of Jesus, who thus "nobly boasted of his descent from the great polygamist."

Full of this deliverance I rushed off to the Independence-hall, where David and Alexander Smith were then holding forth. I found the place crowded with Mormons, and could not get a seat. David was preaching, and there was little in his sermon which differed much from what might be heard at a highly-spiced Methodist meeting. Then Alexander began the business of the afternoon. He showed that polygamy was forbidden by the Book of Mormon, which they had in their hands. He waxed warm. He cried, "Shame upon it, and upon the author (Brigham Young) of this confusion." He called him "foul, false, and corrupt." I had my note-book, and put down the words at the time. Nothing could exceed the plainness with which he denounced polygamy. The audience listened with the deepest interest. One Mormon standing by me muttered once "That is a —— lie," though the Saints are specially prohibited from swearing.

I might mention that in the conversation which we had afterwards with this Alexander Smith he complained that Brigham had refused to lend him the Tabernacle—I din't wonder at that—but had actually lent it on the same day that he (Smith) had applied for it to a sectarian minister, meaning thereby a Christian. This shows that Smith thoroughly believes himself, and expects others to admit his claim, to be a pure Mormon. And thus, with the prestige which belongs to him as a son of the founder of the Mormon faith, he is a formidable opponent to the President. And, we may inquire, if polygamy goes, what will become of Mormonism? I asked several Mormons, and they said it would perish. Others said it would not. One thing I was convinced of, the married women detest polygamy. Of course, it is the interest of Brigham and his chiefs to urge men to take more than one wife. By doing this they are tied up, for if polygamy were discarded as an essential item in Mormon practice the position of men with more wives than one would be very unpleasant, and the poor wives themselves would find themselves worse than nowhere. But I doubt if polygamy grows. I asked divers Mormons who argued for it if they practised it themselves. "No;" they said, "but we might if we chose, and we will if we like." To one or two I said, "Tut, tut, man, the reason is simply that you dare not. Your wife wouldn't let you." In mentioning this I cannot help remarking the freedom with which Mormons now submit to Gentile criticisms. I even spoke quite openly, drawing their attention to the mess into which the community was getting itself should the United States' Government interfere. Some scowled, some grinned. The coming railroad has so impressed them with a sense that their fortifications have been carried, that, in the Salt Lake City at least, ou may pick up a Mormon in the streets and get him theologically, socially, or politically into a hole without, I suppose, much risk. Some time ago you would possibly have been shot. Now the Mormons find themselves in an uncomfortable position, and are quarrelling among themselves.

One day while we were there a large party of Americans, excursionists by rail, came from Delaware. They staid at our hotel. In the evening a zealous Mormon was tempted to try his tongue on this mass of Gentiles. He had one of the anterooms full to listen to him. A gentleman of the Delaware party, apparently a lawyer, sat down in a chair, and, cocking his legs up, laid a series of theological and social traps for this zealot, into which he made a number of dangerous falls.

The personal severity and holiness of these Saints is very doubtful. Our Mormon advocate at the Townshend House was the very pink of godliness and morality according to his own showing He spoke of Heaven with unction. Now, it so happened that the next day I was prowling about the city and saw a number of little books, with lewd frontispieces, exhibited for sale in a shop window. I was surprised at this, for the Mormons profess to have a very severe police supervision in the enforcement of sumptuary laws. So, I put my head into the door and said "Do you sell many of these?" "Yes, Sir," said the shopkeeper. "Are they not disreputable?" I asked. "Oh! yes," said he. I looked up, and lo! there was our Saint, the favoured prophet of the Townshend House, the seller of Brigham Young's pet paper, which contains his weekly sermons. I mention this as an indication of what lies beneath the surface in this wretched place,—wretched all the more because it does not see its own wretchedness.

The situation of the town is lovely. The industry of the people is commendable, though no better than that of many settlers, and not so great as that of the man who has to clear the soil from trees before he can plough his field. When I came to look into it, I found that the barrenness of the plain is exaggerated. There is abundance of excellent soil and water. I had occasion to go into the middle of the valley to look for flint implements in some old Indian mounds, and on my way passed through divers farms. The settler had simply to plough his lot and burn the sage-grass which grew upon it. Elsewhere I found good natural herbage, which the cattle were enjoying. Thus the Mormon farmer may thrive well, especially as he may take four or five extra wives, whom he sends out into the fields to work, and thus gets labour at small cost; but as for any special difficulties which he encounters in settling himself when once in the valley I do not believe in them. The soil grows everything. The valley produces cotton, sugar-cane—I saw them crushing the canes—silk, beside all kinds of fruit and corn. This is inconsistent with what we have heard about the place being naturally a wilderness. It has deep mould, a glorious sun, and fresh water streams pouring into it from all sides, and is thus a very paradise for a settler as far as Nature is concerned.

But in this Paradise is gathered the cream of European, specially British, fanaticism. None but those hungering after or weakly open to strongly sensational religious demands are likely to listen to Mormonism as a spiritual creed. How many embrace or adhere to it on carnal grounds it would be difficult to say. At any rate the bulk of Mormons, from one cause or another, find themselves committed to a policy of seclusion or separatism which is repugnant to the bulk of Christians and obviously alien to the sentiment of the United States. Either they are polygamists, or supporters of the despotic, inquisitorial spiritual government of Mormonism, or they are both. Thus, though they may, and do, quarrel bitterly among themselves, any severe handling of them by Americans would produce a large party ready to resist to the death if they would preserve their institutions at all. They are fanatics by nature and choice, and would fight with the desperation of fanatics. I believe that large numbers will fall away from Mormonism, but that a body will be left sufficiently formidable to cause serious embarrassment to the authorities of the Republic. Surely, the best way to correct their influence and isolated self-esteem—and, what is of great importance, to provide an escape for those who repent of Mormonism—is not to assail it by force, but to introduce and support Christian churches in the territory. One such has been already started amid great opposition, in the Salt Lake City. Two years and a half ago the Protestant Episcopal Church of America sent a mission to the town. A school was opened, and 16 scholars presented themselves. Their numbers soon grew to 60. Then the Mormon authorities denounced the mission, and the school received a severe check. Presently, however, the people got over the alarm, and now there are 130 children in the school, and the teachers could admit many more if they had room for them. Divers of the scholars are children of professing Mormons.

The sanitary condition of the city is abominable. I repeatedly asked what diseases were prevalent, and was told they were diphtheria, scarlet fever, ague, diarrhœa, and dysentery. The fact is that the lovely limpid streams that "flash through the city" are open sewers, and propagate disease among the inhabitants. I asked a man whom I knew as a resident in one of the most crowded spots in Westminster how he kept his health in Salt Lake City. "Sir," he said, "I never had a day's illness in London, but here I have had four or five spells." "What do you drink?" I asked. "Why, the water that flows by my door." No wonder he was ill. Another said, "The grown-up people live, but lots of children die." Poor little things! I was given to understand that in many cases their parents sent for the elders of the Church to anoint them with oil, but that in their own sicknesses they took physic. I went to the chief druggist to ask, and he said he made up a great deal of medicine specially for diarrhœa. But the babies had, I suppose, small voice in the matter.

Another nuisance in the place besides mischief—making surface water arises from the flies. I never saw so many flies in my life. They crawled over our faces at breakfast by hundreds; they spotted the cloth, and buzzed among the dishes, and it was not until night, when they retired in black lumps to sleep upon the ceiling, that we were freed from the extreme annoyance they occasioned. These flies have their own way through the summer and autumn, and the residents seem to have made up their minds to endure their tickling inquisitiveness without complaint.

However, in spite of these drawbacks, we were deeply interested in our visit to the Mormons, especially as the present time seems to show a crisis in their history. They have just "called" about 200 fresh missionaries, all but three of whom are to be sent out to preach in the United States. This is wise on their part, for though they make but comparatively few converts among the Yankees, it will serve their purpose well to show their best side among a people who profess a strong desire for reilgious freedom and are yet suspected of a wish to lay heavy hands upon them before long, and "put down" polygamy, now that slavery has been swept away. But, as I have said, Brigham does not depend upon the persuasive powers of his missionaries alone. He has, Mormons say, thousands of rifles at his service in a few days if need should arise. And they will be in the hands of hardy men, who are committed, if once they begin, to fight to the last.

M. PREVOST-PARADOL ON THE SOCIAL STATE OF FRANCE.

ON Friday evening (Nov. 12) M. Prévost-Paradol delivered a lecture to the members of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on the "Social State of France."

M. Prévost-Paradol, who was received with loud cheers, said his plan would be to go through the various classes of French society, marking on the way the special character of each of those classes, and then to sketch some comprehensive views of the French character as a whole. Beginning with the character of the peasant, he said the influence of the Government is all-powerful on the French peasant—first, because it is unrivalled, and is the only one which weighs effectually upon him. The French peasant has no lord to reverence or fear; on the whole, the priests, except in some parts of the country, are nothing to him; and most often he does not go to church, but waits for his wife outside, talking and marketing with his neighbours. But he has a master well known to him, and the only one he knows, the State, or, to speak more exactly, the Executive, which rules his life, and lords it over his mind with full and ever-present ascendency. Regular payment of taxes, submission to military service, ready obedience to any representative—high or low—of the Executive, have entered so deeply into the habits of the French peasant, and are so impressed upon his mind, that he does not consider even the possibility of acting otherwise. It is the State who chooses his justices of the peace, and can revoke them, who sends a schoolmaster to his village, brings up and educates his child for a trifle, and generally for nothing; who, some years later, calls up that same child, looks him through to know if he can be turned into a good soldier, and then takes him for nine years. It is the State who sends to him the tax-collector, and sometimes gives him back part of his money if he has suffered too much from hail or inundation; it is the State who comes to the rescue of his poor village if a bridge, a church, a road, is wanted, or who occasionally refuses his help, and lets things stand as they are; it is the State at last who is represented by those two smartlooking, keen-eyed, and ubiquitous gendarmes, riding every day from village to village, stopping at the peasant's abode, asking him what he thinks or what he knows; acting as his best protectors and true friends in quiet times, but ready to overawe him and to bully him to the poll when the electoral business has begun. M. Prévost-Paradol then referred to the miserable state of oppression to which the French peasant of feudal times was reduced, and proceeded:—It is that peasantry which our revolution of 1848 has suddenly called to political life, and pushed on to the polling-box, by the unexpected institution of universal sufferage. In spite of the great public misfortunes which have arisen out of such an unprepared and uncalled-for event, some good results were thereby attained. The first was to instil, by electoral agitation, a certain life into that inert part of the nation; the second advantage was to make our educated classes truly familiar for the first time with the intellectual and moral state of our peasantry, and alive to the necessity of elevating our rural population, in fact as well as in right, to the rank of citizens. The rural canvassing which universal sufferage has imposed on us has, so to speak, revealed one half of France to the other half, and it has been only when canvassed as a voter that the French peasant has made himself wholly known. To the natural timidity of our rural voters must be added their extraordinary ignorance, and also their most frequent indifference as to the result of the whole proceeding. After illustrating the general indifference of country voters, the lecturer said,—A change is coming, however, in that respect, and has made itself to be felt already in some of our rural elections. The democratical party is now hitting hard at the taxes and the army, and when canvassing a rural election, they unceasingly harp on that only string. They have begun to impress on the mind of the rural voter that he could truly do something to throw off, or at least to alleviate, that old yoke, and if that belief takes hold of the peasant's mind, universal suffrage will threaten the country with a new and unforeseen danger. It will be increasing the difficulty of purveying to the true wants of the State. Our French peasant is not at all a socialist. He is too fond of land generally, and of his own land in particular, to hear much of socialist doctrines; but, shut up as he is in village interest and village views, it is out of traditional docility, and not at all by a free acquiescence of his mind, that he now supplies the necessary wants of his State; and if he feels himself the master, as he lawfully and really is, he will be certainly the most avaricious of masters, and he will incline to treat the State as my celebrated countryman, the Gascon, treated his horse, when he resolved that he would teach the poor animal to live without eating. (Laughter.) Let us now get out of the village and enter a small French town. Nothing, at first sight, is more dreary and more empty, except when industry and factories have invaded them. But, industrious or not, lively or not, those towns of second and third rate have this common character, that every class is living there apart, or secluded from the other, without being connected by any of those ties which the habit of public life and political intercourse have woven between the various classes in your country. If there is in such towns a population of workmen, they live apart under Repulican influences; the shopkeepers alike club together, and form the most reasonable and most timid and quiet part of the town. There is, however, in these provincial towns, or rather above them, something which never changes nor moves, but which also never sleeps—it is the Catholic Church, much more powerful there than in the wholly rural district. That power of the Catholic Church has been on the increase for 30 years or so, and the clerical influence has wonderfully progressed during that period among that same French *bourgeoisie*, upper and lower, which had formerly thrown off so decidedly its allegiance to the Catholic Church. It is believed now, in provincial life, a blemish and a fault, not only if you are an opponent to the Church, but even if you are not reckoned among its supporters and friends. The old Voltarianism, as it was termed, has disappeared from our upper and middle provincial classes, to subsist only in a part of the youth, where it becomes mere materialism or positivism, and also among the workmen, where unbelieving is only one of the phases of the great struggle still raging between the Catholic Church and the Revolution. The most decided move of our upper and middle classes towards the Catholic Church has been determined by the resentment and fear which the revolution of February 1848 and the threats of socialism had spread through the conservative part of the nation. It is the conservative reaction against socialism which has mostly revivified clerical influence in France, and that Catholic feeling was so much excited by the events which occurred in Italy, and by the dangers to which Papacy was exposed, that the Emperor was obliged to stop short, and to give up or postpone his designs as to the abolishment or transformation of the temporal power. But in the same manner as our conservative classes were induced to return to Catholic tendencies, and to foster Catholic interests, our revolutionary classes, and the democratical party at large, began again, as of old, to consider the Catholic Church as their most powerful and their bitterest enemy. The old struggle between the Revolution and the Catholic Church has arisen afresh, and was in no time so virulent as it is now. It is now a rule, and nearly a patriotic obligation, among Democrats, to forbid by a last will, at their funeral those religious ceremonies which in Catholic countries are so important in the eyes of the public. Therefore, in spite of its moral and material progress among the conservative classes, the Catholic Church is in danger when and if a new revolution comes. Its best chance is, then, to be cut away from the State, and left free as well as unpaid; but there are chances also of its being, at least for a short time, treated as a public enemy, not as to its members, but as to its liberties and properties. It is a compound of moral greatness and moral miseries, and, when looked at closely, it is easy to understand the admiration and devotion as well as the hatred it inspires. The Church keeps its strength still in France because the conduct of our clergy is generally good, because the women, who are invested in our country with a great social influence, are mostly and earnestly attached to the Church, and also because Christian and natural virtues, blended as they are with religion, envelope and sustain the Catholic Curch, as the ivy which clings with ever new and protective tenacity to some old and decaying construction. In France any change from one form of religious worship to another is of the greatest difficulty, because theological questions do not stand much before general attention, and religion, in our country, consists much more in a religious feeling than in a clear and firm adhesion to such or such articles of faith. M. Prévost-Paradol then proceeded to speak of Paris. He said,—In the same manner as Paris is not, as it is too often believed, in the hands of its workmen, it is not exclusively a pleasure town, as one is apt to think who looks only at the external face of it. It is quite true that Paris is the real capital and centre of pleasure-seekers from all parts of the world. But what distinguishes mostly Parisian pleasure from European or American pleasure, what makes it appear more domineering and more absorbing than it is—quite as if pleasure had swallowed up all other forms and pursuits of Parisian life—is that pleasure in Paris is surrounded with a special, noisy, and wonderful publicity, without rival or even analogy in any other capital; it is also because pleasure in Paris is more mingled and interwoven with intellectual and artistic amusement than in any other region of the earth. But if one wishes at last to know where the true Paris lies, as concerns its real strength and ascendency on the country, one must look above our working-classes, and directly under that external and brilliant cover which we have called our pleasure-world. There is the Parisian *bourgeoisie*, much more enlightened than our provincial middle classes, free from prejudices of any kind, active and thrifty, honest, intelligent, friendly to progress, sensible in all things, far from indifferent to science, literature, and art, but well tempered and well ordered in all its tastes; in short, it is the moral reserve of our national good sense and national spirit. (Applause.) It is sometimes too timid, although intent on public good; it is apt to let itself be forgotten too long, and it is rather slow to move; but as soon as it is fairly aroused it is felt to be the ruling power in the country, by its moral and material weight, its wisdom, and its wealth. (Applause.) It is there that may be seen those especially general features of the national character which are to be found in various degrees, but less distinct and less clear, in the other classes. General prudence, and the desire, not so much of wealth as of a quiet and sure competency, are the main features of French temper. The children are loved in France with a tenderness often excessive, and the law of equal inheritance, which has become a part of our national character, renders the Frenchman still more prudent, from the perpetual anxiety which he feel about the future of his family. Now, If you bear in mind that all French inheritance, real or personal estate, is constantly divided in equal portions among the children, that they have no India nor Australia to go to, and that emigration is generally considered as a kind of penalty or desperate remedy for great faults, you will at once understand the cause of the two facts which separate most deeply the French family from the British one—to wit, the small number of children, and our peculiar way of contracting marriages. On the small number of children I won't dwell here; but a curious fact is that the apprehension about bringing up children keeps pace among us with the acquisition and increase of property. Our peasant, as a landowner, does not like to see his lot dwindling to nothing after him, and dreads a large family; and the same feeling pervades all classes. As to our marriage customs, they must be also attributed in a great measure to the constant wish of securing, as far as possible, the future state of the children against the results of equal partition. It is with such a view that money is so much taken into account for our marriages, which are most often settled like a business matter by the parents or legal advisers of the family. Therefore, what is called a *marriage de raison*—that is a marriage which a reasonable interest has decided—is most frequent in France, and is a kind of moral law of the land. The inconveniences of that custom are well known; a great deal of human happiness, which might otherwise have come into existence, is thus crushed in the bud, and our youth is too often deprived, on the entrance of married life, of those exquisite feelings which, even when they are gone, give us a help for crossing the hard after-life in the same manner as the remembrance of some delightful dream helps us to go through a painful or dreary day. On the other side, you must not believe one-hundredth part of what is alleged by our sensational novel writers or scandal newspapers about the disordered state of French married life. The French family is far from being worse than elsewhere, and, as a rule, it is solid, and holds fast through some troubles. First, the excessive love for children maintains and protects the family; then, the impossibility of divorcing engages husband and wife to mutual indulgence and support; finally, the French women have generally a mind more clear than their heart is warm, and the same self-control which has enabled them to contract what is called a reasonable marriage enables them also to make the best of it. (Laughter.) Our nation is, indeed, in spite of many appearances to the contrary, a reasonable one, and much less led by fancy than has been said and believed. A Frenchman has seldom earnest or deep ambition either for real power or for wealth. He is rather ambitious for fame, for praise, for giving a lofty idea of himself to his countrymen, or even to his narrow circle; and he will be, in fact, consoled easily for many shortcomings if he know only that those around him believe his merit superior to his fortune. He is rather inclined to accept his fate, and to alleviate it by his lively temper, and by a happy facility to enjoy any good thing which civilization or nature may still bless him with. The name of philosopher, in its popular acceptation of a man easy to content, is more truly and more often deserved in our country than in any other land. If our passions are quick, they are short, and do not affect too deeply nor too long our freedom of judgment. Among those pleasures which my countrymen are so apt to enjoy, and which alleviate so much for them, even in adversity, the burden of life, I may give the first rank, with something like national pride, to the pleasures of the mind. France, as a whole, is fond of genius, especially in letters, and is wonderfully quick to mark out and to cheer on by public favour any writer who is likely to enlarge the mental enjoyments of the nation, or to add something to its fame. And, what is more laudable still, political struggles and passions do not blind on such matters the acuteness and justice of public judgment. We like to see our own opinions opposed with talent, and unpopular tendencies are not at all a bar to popularity if they are defended with wit and eloquence. Nay, we go further still; there is among us a generous kind of partiality for any talented writer who is struggling against overwhelming material power. The chivalrous instinct of the nation, even when it lies dormant in dispirited times, is easily stirred up by the impression of that unequal fight, and comes to the rescue of the weak party who has enrolled justice and moral right on his side. (Applause.) M. Prévost-Paradol concluded by saying that he had himself been a humble but faithful instance of the noble partiality of a French public in such circumstances; and it was with strict justice that he must couple his grateful thanks for the kind and honourable reception he had met with in Edinburgh with a respectful and heartfelt remembrance of the liberal spirit of his country. (Applause.)

SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond Street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

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JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

Opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne, Prussia. Established 1709. By Special Appointment, Purveyor to H.M.G.M. Queen Victoria. H.M.M. the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of France, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c. Prize Medals: London, 1851, 1862; Oporto, 1865; Paris, 1867.

The numerous imitations of my Eau de Cologne (the only genuine) which are constantly offered, induce me to bring to the notice of the public that all bottles containing my manufacture have affixed to them my trade mark, the same being a white label bearing in black the seal and signature of my firm, as under

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Gegenüber dem Jülichs Platz.

My Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal Perfumers and Druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I hereby caution the public against selling imitations of my label and trade mark both of which are protected by the High Courts of England and Germany.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Opposite the Jülichs Place.

Cologne, 1869.

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to "Johann Maria Farina, opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne (Prussia)."

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ¾ pint bott es.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks aroundthem.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital $35,00,000
Reserve Fund $7,00,000

LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman.
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
James P. Duncanson, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingtone & Co.
E. R. Belilios, Esq., Merchant.
George I. Helland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
A. Joost, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
R. Rowett, Esq., Messrs. Holiday, Wise & Co.

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

CHIEF MANAGER—Victor Kresser, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Shanghai. Hankow. Foochow. Yokohama. Calcutta. Bombay. London.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafs payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

INTEREST

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months .... 6 per cent per annum.
6 " .... 5 do. do.
4 " .... 3 do. do.

In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent.

R. STEVENSON, Agent in Bombay.

Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" " 6 " " 5 "
" " 12 " " 6 "

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight 1/11 3/4
" " 3 " " 1/11 9/16
" " on demand 1/11 3/8
" Scotland and Ireland 1/11 5/16
Circular Notes 1/11 1/4

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, an AIRY and COMMODIOUS Upper Storied BUNGALOW, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, Grant Road.—Rent Rs. 150 only.
FLOWER & Co.
Oak Lane, 14th December 1869.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Breach Candy. Rs. 200.
Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, Eighteen BUNGALOWS, Rs. 150 to 350—furnished and unfurnished.
BYCULLA.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 125, 150, 175, 200, 250, and 300.
CHINCHPOOGLY.—Five BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 150, 175, 200, 250, and 350—furnished and unfurnished.
MAZAGON.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 100, 100, 200, 200, 200, and 250.
PARELL.—Four BUNGALOWS Rent Rs. 50, 110, 125, and 175.
FORT.—Fourteen RESIDENCES. Rent Rs. 40, 50, 50, 50, 75, 75, 80, 100, 100, 100, 125, 125, 350, and 400.
FORT.—Eighteen OFFICES. Rent Rs. 45, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 100, 120, 125, 150, 150, 200, 200, 250, 300, 300, 300, and 400.
Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869 FLOWER & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and Europe Engaged, and Baggage Received and Shipped.
PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES REALIZED.
CIRCULAR NOTES and SOVEREIGNS SUPPLIED.
BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the exchange of the day.
APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras on demand, and Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Payment received at par.

CORRESPONDENTS—
GRINDLAY & Co., LONDON.
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

A. Hay, Esq. | E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
E. Morriss, Esq. | and
H. G. Dunlop, Esq. | H. E. Bright, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... £8,650,615- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... ... £843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER,

No. 3, HUMMUM STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

TERMS—CASH.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

BOUCHARDAT'S GLUTEN BREAD and GLUTEN BISCUITS,

absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

BICYCLES.—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments; having been in communication with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number.

Correspondents are requested to state their height and weight and the limit of price they wish to give. The very best Bicycle without ornament or extra will not cost more than Rs. 220, but may cost less. D. S. K. & Co. will register orders at as low a limit as Correspondents may wish, but they need scarcely say that the rapidity with which the art of using the instrument is acquired, and the comfort in riding depends in great measure on the excellence of its manufacture.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder .... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici) .... 12 as. "

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention to the following announcement:—

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, Three Thousand and five hundred Tons.

2nd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

3rd. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—We issue Pass Books, which are a great convenience and protection against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these lamps, having in Godown at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have on the way consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of their "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c., are enhanced—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerosine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, ½ lb. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plum, ¼ lbs., Nation's Pride ¼ lbs., Braggs ¼ lbs.

Prices of Tobacco.—We beg to call particular attention to—

Golden Orange Honey Dew, 1 to 5 lbs.	Rs. 1 8 per lb.;	20 lb. boxes Rs. 20 only.
Virginia Plum, 1 to 5 lbs.	1 0 "	15 "
Braggs', 1 to 5 lbs.	0 12 "	12 "
Nation's Pride, 1 to 5 lbs.	0 12 "	12 "

In addition to the foregoing, we have a small quantity of Natural Leaf Tobacco at Rs. 2 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import for Sale at our Godowns, or at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

900 Ash oars 9 to 18 feet long.

100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 18 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	" 100 each.
Do. " 800 "	" 90 "
American Union Scales	" 30 "
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	" 12 "
Do. 4 "	" 8 "
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	" 8 "
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	" 6 per doz
Do. Oysters,	" 6 "
Condensed Milk	" 12 "
American Cheese	" 1 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

JEREMIE'S SEDATIVE. AND ANTISPASMODIC.

The best remedy for

CHOLERA, DYSENTRY, DIARRHŒA,

and

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS,

is held in the highest repute in all parts of the world. It allays pain, and produces sleep, without causing the excitement and cerebral disturbance which often follow the use of opiates.

From W. B. JOHNSON, Esq., Opium Supt., Patna.

"This is to certify that Captain Jeremie's Sedative has been tried by me in several desperate cases of Cholera with wonderful effect; I can confidently vouch for its being an invaluable medicine."

From Sir CHARLES D'OYLY, Bart.

Jeremie's Sedative, administered to me by Dr. King, was all ways attended with the effects of completely soothing the pain, and leaving no bad effects whatever. It has indeed saved my life more than once."

From Dr. JACKSON, Apothecary General, Calcutta.

"This is a highly valuable preparation. I constantly employed it with the most favourable results—in no case finding that it left behind it the troublesome effects commonly produced by opium."

From Civil Surgeon WYNNE, Patna.

"In no case of Cholera where I have exhibited it have I met with a failure of recovery."

PREPARED BY

SAVORY AND MOORE,

Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Imperial Majesty Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.

Cash Rs. 2 4. Credit Rs. 2 8.

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10 Horse Power .... Rs. 3,200
8 " " .... " 2,600
6 " " .... " 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.
A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.
Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.
Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.
W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony; and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and CHEST, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy; they do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.

The great remedy for these disorders in Adults and Children can now be administered in the form of A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.

TESTIMONIAL.

"BATLEY, January 26, 1869.

"SIR,—One of my children, aged two years and four months, being troubled with worms, I was induced to try your Bon Bons. I purchased some from Mr. B. Whitaker, Chemist of Batley, and after taking two only, she voided nine large worms. Two days after another dose, she again voided three more; three of them, the worst, measuring from 8 to 9 inches each in length. I consider them a most invaluable remedy, and should be tried by all suffering from worms.

"To Mr. KEATING, London." (Signed) "JOHN STENSON. "Witness, B. WHITAKER.

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

This POWDER is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Mosquitos, and every other species of insect.

Sold n packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

☞ The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.

Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co., and all Druggists.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY,

No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of the MANUFACTORY known by the name of India Callian Rice Throstle Mill Co. with its Machinery, Building, &c., &c., situated at Callian.

On Thursday, the 6th day of January, 1870, at 2 P. M., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. are instructed by Hajee Soomar Khan Mahomed, Esq., the Liquidator of the above Company, to submit to sale by public auction, at their sale room, No. 25, Apollo Street, Fort, the whole of that manufactory known by the name of India, Callian Rice Throstle Mill Company together with all the machinery, engine, boiler, corn mills, thrashing and winnowing machines, &c. &c., also its pucka-built house, warehouse, a range of building called chawl, a sweet water well in the compound, a large shed and an extensive piece of vacant ground, &c., belonging to the above Manufactory.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th December, 1869.

AUCTION SALE of GRASS at GHATCOOPER in SALSETTE.—Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. are authorised by MEETHEEBAEE, widow and executrix of the late Jehangirjee Framjee Cowasjee, to cancel the AUCTION SALE advertised by Messrs. Nus-erwanjee Kullianddas & Co. in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 7th and 10th December 1869, and in the "Jam-i-Jamshed of the 7th instant.—Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. are hereby authorised by Meethebaee, widow and executrix of the late Jehangirjee Framjee Cowasjee to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SUNDAY the 19th instant at 1 P.M., on the premises, on account and at the risk and cost of the first purchasers, Pestonjee Muncherjee Wadia and Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Gasswalla, a quantity of UNCUT GRASS in one lot, at Ghatcooper, opposite the garden of Ruttonjee Edulje Bottlewalla, Esq., in Salsette. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the conditions of the same will be made known by us at the time of sale.

HEERALALL & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,

No. 19, MEADOW STREET.

SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION,

By order of the Administrator General.

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction, on Monday next, the 20th instant, at his rooms in Meadow Street, the sundry effects of the late Mr. Simon Macpherson, Captain E. M. Smith and Mrs. Rebecca Smith alias Whitaker, consisting of plated, glass, crockery ware, a few articles of furniture, revolvers in case, opera glass, telescope, concertina, iron bedstead, trunk, boxes, pictures, books, cooking utensils, wearing apparel and variety of other articles. The particulars will appear in the future advertisements.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 16th December, 1869.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.

BYCULLA, PARELL ROAD, NEXT TO THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.

AUCTION SALE of land or vacant ground at Kamatipoora 10th Street.

On Saturday next the 18th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. Byramjee Framjee & Co., will sell by public auction, by order of the mortgagee Cumroodin Dawoodjee, and on account and at the risk of Husana Lallajee mortgagor, all that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situated, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay at Kamatipoora 10th Street, and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4,379, and containing by admeasurement 34 7/9 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east the house of Husana Lallajee, or the mortgagor's father, on or towards the west by a wall and vacant ground, on or towards the north by public street, and on or towards the south by sweeper's passage.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th December, 1869.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.,

No. 19, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Tuesday, the 21st instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of piece goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c. &c.

200 dozen powder flasks
1 case oval brass frames for photographs of different sizes.
20 dozen copying books.
2 cases Albert drops.
A few dozen small dressing glasses.

On account and at the risk of the Indentor Surufally Goolam Hoosain—
100 dozen curry combs.
50 do. plates.
1 case sponge.
1 case beads.

An invoice of superior electro plated plain queen's fancy and king's fancy pattern table, dessert, and tea spoons, and forks, salt, egg, mustard and sugar spoons sauce and soup ladles, pickle forks, fish carver in cases, butter knives, knife rests, and cases juveline dessert.

On account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bhace Mohundass—
A few diamond, ruby and emerald rings.

Bombay, 16th Dec., 1869. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of TWIST.

This day, Thursday, the 16th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Bacherdass Ambaidass and Co., and on account and at the risk of Hurgowun Madowjee—

5 bales 300 lbs. each No. 20 mule twist.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On Saturday, the 18th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T. clothes madapollams, jaconets, &c.

6 bales grey madapollams, 8½ lbs.
4 do. shirtings 9 lbs.
26 do. do. 8½ lbs.

Few articles of best plated ware such as cruet stands, waiters, cake baskets, dessert knives and forks with mother o'pearl handles, table candlesticks, fancy pipes, &c.

5 bales navy duck.
300 boxes of pale brandy.
500 " superior St. Julien claret.

AT 1 P. M.

One double-seated phaeton with horse and harness.
1 grey Arab horse.
Any carriages and horses offering.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Few dozen superior St. Julien claret.
Cane and Company's Patent Freezing Machine, just received from Paris, makes four pounds block of ice.
One Bicycle or velocipede.
A handsome English built buggy.
A do. Arab horse, 7 years old 15-1 high, goes quiet in single harness and saddle.

Bombay, 16th December, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTIES at SEWREE.

Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, the following properties, on the dates hereafter described, at their respective premises.

LOT 1.

This day, Thursday, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., all that piece of Government ground exclusive of the shed standing thereon, situate at Sewree, admeasuring 451 square yards or thereabouts, registered under No. 182, bounded on the east by the public road, west by the ground of Gopall Pandoo, south by the ground of the said Gopall Pandoo, and on the north by public passage.

LOT 2.

Immediately after.—All that piece of Government ground situate at Sewree, admeasuring 148 square yards or thereabouts, registered under No. 182, bounded on the east by the ground of Heerachund Lallijee, west by the public road, south by the ground of Dossabhoy Cama, and on the north by vacant ground.

AUCTION SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. No. 5, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, CLOSE to FEMALE WORKSHOP.

On Saturday, the 18th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to public auction, at the above address, the household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman. changing his residence, consisting of the usual articles of porcelain and plated wares to be found in a well appointed household handsome blackwood couches, pier tables, teapoys, toilet and wash stands, chairs, cots, bedsteads, toilet glasses, &c., hanging argand lamps, a fine selection of pictures and drawing room, bigouterie, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

One palanquin shigram, with horse and harness complete.

N.B.—No catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of A VARIETY of PLANT, STORES, and OTHER MATERIALS at the B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY Co.'S STORES, PARELL.

On Monday, the 20th instant, and following days, sale commencing at or shortly after Noon, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to public auction, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores, at Parell, on the Foras Road, leading from below the Byculla Railway Bridge to Mahim, a variety of Railway and Contractors stores of all sorts, comprising, anvils, augurs, chisels, hammers, screw nails, cast steel, bar and rod iron, furnace bars, copper, contractors rails, anvils, files, winches, jacks, forge, bellows, picks, brick moulds, buckets, a variety of carpenter's tools, paint, &c.

N. B.—Catalogues will be published immediately detailing and describing each lot and the stores are now on view.

Bombay, 15th December, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.